

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 41.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY OCTOBER 5, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Liberty Bonds or German bondages. It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

Churches of the Wilmington M. E. Conference have begun a State wide campaign to collect funds for the Preachers' Pension Fund.

J. B. Werner, of Georgetown, has been made general manager of the Diamond State Telephone Company, in Delaware, with offices at Dover.

The pear crop was picked last week by farmers, and good profits were realized. In previous years this fruit has sold for 20 cents per basket, while this year's price was 48 cents, and trees were laden with fine quality fruit, some trees yielding forty baskets.

Mileage books, containing \$15 of tickets, will be placed on sale this week by the National Railroad Administration. The tickets will be sold for \$16.20 which includes war tax. The book is identical in feature to the \$30 book that was placed on sale August 30, excepting in size and price.

The Rt. Rev. William Forbes Adams, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, Md. confirmed a Class for Confirmation in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Chesapeake City, Md., on Monday evening, September the thirtieth, presented by the minister-in-charge, the Rev. P. H. Donaghy.

Miss Irlene Jones and Miss Pryden Lewis represented the Middletown Junior Red Cross at the meeting held in Wilmington last Saturday at the New Century Club. Miss Lewis gave a report of the work of the local branch. Her report showed that Middletown had sent nearly one fourth of the entire amount accomplished by the State branches, which number fifty. It was the only branch in the State to send in work during the past summer.

Mr. F. J. Penington, seventy years old on Saturday last, instead of celebrating his anniversary as he has frequently done in former years by entertaining the members of the Old Diamond State Band, a celebrated musical organization of this town, visited Wilmington, where he took in the baseball game in the afternoon and visited one of the numerous plays in the evening, returning home on the midnight train, a day well spent and full of pleasure.

The "Liberty Loan" meeting in Cochran Square last Saturday evening drew a big crowd, and we understand, was a great success. The Fort duPont band rendered music. The square was brilliantly lighted by electric lights with two large signs "Buy Liberty Bonds" hanging across both Main and Broad streets, and were much admired. Several speakers were present, among them being Sergeant Sidney Peverley, son of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Peverley, of this town. Sergeant Peverley has just returned from France and is enjoying a ten days' furlough with his parents. He will probably be in this country for several months before returning to France. He is here on special duty for the government.

A Fine Family Gone

Middletown has lost some valuable citizens in the departure of Mr. Fletcher Deakne and family to Wilmington, where Mr. Deakne goes to represent the "Liberty Loan" in his "Middletown Farms" interests.

Both socially and in the religious work of their denomination, the Forest Presbyterian Church, the whole Deakne family will be greatly missed. The Transcript and their many friends here wish the Deaknes well in their new home.

New Street Crossings

The new wide concrete street crossing and cement gutters are the public improvements and the Town Board merit all praise for their building. All these things give character to a town and impress strangers favorably. Keep it up!

With their two "Buy Liberty Bonds" banners on Broad and Main streets a 400 candle power proclamation of patriotism, they have again done well and the ingenious "electrical" expert, Mr. Theodore Whitlock shares the praise of this fine war advertisement.

Schools Close to Check Influenza

The epidemic of Spanish influenza has struck Middletown and vicinity pretty hard, some sixty or more cases being reported, our physicians being "worked almost to death." Most of the cases are among the children, the M. H. School closed its sessions Thursday, at least for the balance of this week.

Service Flag for Odessa

Arrangements are being made to secure a Service Flag for St. Paul's M. E. Church. The stars will be uncovered "Go to Church Sunday," when the families of the boys who are in the Service are expected to be present. Anyone wishing to contribute will see Mrs. O. C. Stevens or Mrs. Lee Sparks.

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, October 6th, 1918.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting. Leader, Bro. Robert George.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship with sermon by the Pastor, whose subject will be, "The Home, The Sunday School and The Church." All parents and teachers of the Sunday School should make special effort to hear this sermon.

2.00 P. M. "The Rally Session" of the Sunday School. Note the change of hour to 2 P. M. The officers and teachers will be in their places and would like to see every scholar present. If you have been a regular attendant, CO - E NEXT SUNDAY. If you have been absent for a long time, a short time, COME NEXT SUNDAY. A special invitation for all parents and friends to visit our school this first Sunday of October. Prof. Jump, Superintendent of the Public School of New Castle County, will make an address to the school. Special music.

7.30 P. M. A special Patriotic service. Address by a returned soldier who has been in the trenches on the French battle front. He was wounded in the service of the U. S. Army. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Brotherhood will be held on Friday evening, October 11th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Corporal Hamon, a soldier wounded in battle in France, will speak in behalf of the Liberty Loan Sunday evening.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, October 6th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "All for Christ. IV. Our Money." 1 Tim. 6:10, 17-19.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The regular monthly missionary collection of the Sunday School will be taken on next Sunday. The Board requests that efforts be made to double the usual amount contributed. This request is made on account of the increased cost of articles, and the rates of exchange. We will do our best.

The annual church collection for Home Missions will be taken on Sunday, October 13th.

The Liberty Loan Campaign is now on. Let every one subscribe, and encourage our soldiers and sailors by showing that we are one with them in spirit and endeavor!

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, October 6th The 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Sermon and Holy Communion.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

THE CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Oct. 6th. 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 13th. 26th Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 18th. St. Luke, Evangelist.

Oct. 20th. 28th Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 27th. 23rd Sunday after Trinity.

Oct. 28th. St. Simon and Jude.

Oct. 31st. Eve of All Saints.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

On the eve of the third great Liberty Loan drive the presiding Bishop of the church, Bishop Tuttle, wrote: "Fellow Americans: All that we are in good will and strong nerve, and all that we have of spare means, should be at the service of our country, now that she is in a determined struggle for her own safety, and for international rights, and for freedom and justice and fair play for all the world. 'It's time when, under the colors, and through Liberty Loans, and on the firing line, we should cry aloud with Shakespeare's 'Walsey' 'Let all the hearts that are true to the Country's, to God's, and truth's.' And this virtue message applies to-day in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Do thy utmost to help the government. We must stand behind Uncle Sam to the utmost limit of sacrifice. Subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan!"

Greeting! This to our Boys in the Service! Ready and hungry to each of our representatives in the service of the Government and the cause of Liberty. Eight stars represent you on the service flag in St. Anne's, hanging on the east wall near the organ. Prayers at every service ascend from the hearts of your pastor, relatives and friends in this congregation to our Father, that He bless and keep you; and make you wise and strong for duty; and bring you home in safety.

THE DAILY CALL TO PRAYER

Stop! Listen! At Twelve o'clock

Pause a minute every day at noon and pray for Victory for our Nation and our Allies.

DEFINES REQUEST FOR GASLESS SUNDAY

The following explanatory letter has been received by one of the Clergy in the Diocese of Delaware, from the U. S. Fuel Administration, Washington:

"The request that Sunday motoring be discontinued to save gasoline does not apply when the need for the car is urgent and there is no other means of transportation. The use of the automobile in attending church is within the exception made in the request, provided the distance is too great for walking, and there is no electric or steam line of transportation, or if one does not have a horse. But the use of the car to go on a trip that is purely a pleasure trip, or a 'go to church day' or that is intended merely as a pleasure ride is contrary to the request. What is urgent can best be decided by the individual. It is easy to find an excuse why one should use one's car, but not so easy to find a reason I would suggest that you state from your pulpit or through the columns of your local press, that the use of automobiles for attending church, when there are no other means of transportation available, is exempted from the request."

Signed: G. G. WINNINGHAM, Bureau, Oil Conservation.

The Reverend H. W. Trappell, Rector of St. Andrew's, Wilmington, has sent the Rector a sum of money to be expended for Mission Hymnals for the Sunday School, of which we were sorely in need. We take this opportunity of saying thank you.



When I Come Home!

WHEN I come home and leave behind
Dark things I would not call to mind,
I'll taste good ale and home-made bread,
And see white sheets and pillows spread;
And there is one who'll softly creep
To kiss me, ere I fall asleep
And tuck me 'neath the counterpane,
And I shall be a boy again

When I come home!

WHEN I come home, from dark to light
And tread the roadways long and white,
And tramp the lanes I tramped of yore,
And see the village greens once more,
The tranquil farms, the meadows free,
The friendly trees that nod to me,
And hear the lark beneath the sun,
'Twill be good pay for what I've done

When I come home!

LESLIE COULSON
(Killed in Action, Oct. 7, 1916)

"'Twill be good pay!' It is the only reward they ask—these fighting men of ours—to come home, victorious. It is the debt we owe—can we pay it in full? No. But we can do all we can do.

Save and try in some small way to pay our debt to those who have fallen. Save honorably—make a religion of it—nothing we can do today here at home touches so closely the heart of life. For saving saves life. Bonds save life. If you buy greatly you will help some strong, clean American boy, in whose heart is ringing the words "when I come home"—really to win through—to return to us—a victorious crusader—a mother's son—alive and well and home again!

Buy Liberty Bonds to Your Very Utmost

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by

MIDDLETOWN FARMS Inc.

OBITUARY

L. SCOTT TOWNSEND

L. Scott Townsend, aged 51, prominent Wilmington banker, son of the late George L. Townsend, Sr., of Odessa, died in Union Infirmary, Baltimore, Saturday evening following an operation for enlargement of the liver. He was reported as recovering nicely when peritonitis developed and caused his untimely death. He had been ill since July. The sudden death of Scott Townsend was a shock to his thousands of friends and acquaintances all over Delaware. His success and popularity as a banker was phenomenal. When 21 years old he went to Wilmington and entered the employ of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., in whose bank he advanced from clerk to vice-president. Three years ago, while retaining the positions of vice-president and director of the Security, he became vice-president of Laird & Co., investment bankers, and last spring was elected president. Gifted as a financier, genial and affable in manner, combined with an honesty and integrity that won him the confidence of a large clientele he became one of the states leading bankers. He also was vice-president of the People's Bank of Middletown and a director of the Diamond Ice and Coal Co., the American Vulcanized Fibre Co., the Kennett Turnpike Co., and the Farmers Insurance Co. For many years he was treasurer of the Delaware State Fair, a director of Hope Farm and the Delaware Hospital. He owned and operated five farms and resided on Rockland Farm, in Brandywine hundred. He was a Mason, a Granger, and a staunch Republican though never an office seeker. Surviving are Mrs. Townsend and four children—Julia, Sarah D., L. Scott and V. Laird. His aged mother resides in Odessa. Several brothers including Sylvester D. Townsend, vice-president of the Wilmington Trust Co., and George L. Townsend, Jr., a well-known Wilmington lawyer also survive. His funeral took place Tuesday with interment at Old Drawers, Odessa.

MAJOR RUPERT BURSTAN

The Transcript announces with extreme regret the death of Major Rupert Bursttan in France. His father received a cablegram last Thursday that he had died in the hospital after a brief illness of broncho-pneumonia.

Thus untimely is blasted a promising career! Only a few years ago when but a lad of 17 he wrested from a large number of competitors the honor of an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. After graduating high in his class he was soon made lieutenant and thereafter by unusually quick promotions rose to the rank of captain and finally to that of major.

Major Bursttan was a fine, modest gentleman and his talents and industry assured him a brilliant future in his chosen profession.

The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the bereaved family. Mr. and Mrs. Bursttan have shown themselves devoted citizens of their adopted country, having given three of their four sons to its service, and the fourth has volunteered. Their son Jacob, is a physician in a hospital in France, and is doing valuable work, being a skilled graduate in medicine who had had experience as an interne in the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. Their younger son Samuel, is also making an excellent record for himself, being now a sergeant.

PIERSON B. STEVENS AND WIFE

Not in recent years—if ever—has this community been called to attend a double funeral in one family as that of Wednesday afternoon, husband and wife given entered in a double grave at Odessa. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Pierson B. Stevens, both of Philadelphia who died within a few hours of each other from pneumonia, following the prevailing Spanish influenza were brought here on the noon train and buried in St. Paul's M. E. Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were both natives of this community, and were well-known here. Mr. Stevens being a son of the late Alfred Stevens, of Odessa, and his wife a daughter of Charles Naylor, of near Townsend. They both were members of well-known families, and have many warm friends still living in this part of the country. The services were held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Odessa, at one o'clock, and were in charge of the pastor, Rev. E. H. Derriksen, assisted by Dr. Van F. Northrup, of this town. Mr. Stevens leaves five brothers and three sisters to mourn his sad, sudden death. The pall-bearers were: Stanley S. Alfred R. Preston L., and Daniel W. Stevens, brothers, and two brothers-in-law, John W. Stewart and Fred Kumpei, who acted as both funerals.

SAMUEL YEARSLEY

The body of Samuel Yearsley, of Port Penn, who died at Camp Dix, N. J., last Friday of pneumonia was brought here on Saturday evening and taken to his father's home at Port Penn. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the home with interment in St. Georges cemetery. Mr. Yearsley leaves a widow who was a Miss Voshell, to whom he was married last February.

JAMES B. TYLER

After an illness of a few days, James B. Tyler died at his home on Bohemia Manor, Friday morning at 8 o'clock in the 32d year of his age. Pneumonia was the cause of his death. Deceased leaves a wife, three small children and numerous friends to mourn his untimely death. Funeral services will be held at his late home Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock and interment will be made in Bethel Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. W. A. Comegys is spending some time at Atlantic City.

Miss Odel Gallagher spent several days this week in Wilmington.

Mrs. H. A. Pool and son John, were Philadelphia visitors on Wednesday.

Miss Ada Scott entertained Miss Numbers, of Clayton, over the weekend.

Mrs. S. E. Massey spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. W. E. Lee, in Wilmington.

Mrs. G. Norman Gill, of Philadelphia, was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gill.

Mrs. E. E. Shallenberger, of Wilmington, was a recent guest of Mrs. V. P. Northrup.

Miss Elma Roberts, of Moorestown, N. J., spent this week with her mother, Mrs. E. P. Roberts.

Mrs. J. R. Brown spent the week-end with her brother, Mr. H. J. Ratledge and family, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Jones, of Philadelphia, were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, this week.

Mrs. George Whittington and son Raymond, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Dugan.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hutchison and children, of Trenton, N. J., have been visiting her mother, Mrs. Richard Cochran.

The Right Reverend William F. Adams, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, Md., was the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. P. L. Donaghy, at St. Anne's Rectory, on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Shestack, of Philadelphia, Miss Miriam Berkman, of Wilmington, and Messrs. Harris and Samuel Berkman, of Chester, Pa., were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkman, this week.

A LETTER FROM FRANCE

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Shallcross have received the following letter from their son Ralph, who is in a Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, somewhere in France:

FRANCE,
Aug. 22d, 1918.

Dear Mother:

Well, I have been so busy that I haven't had time to write for several days. Was in Chateau Thierry on Sunday. You know that is where the Americans made a great drive in July. We have moved since I wrote last. One of our trucks turned over down a bank in the mud, surely did have a time getting it out, it took us two days of hard work doing it.

There is not an awful lot to tell you. Tell Elias that I got Jeannette Watkins' address and if I get to Paris will stop and speak to her, but do not know when that will be.

I have just taken a good hot bath, and washed some clothes and feel much better. Have not been loitered with any air raids for a few days now, they say there were some bombs dropped near us last night, but was sleeping too good to hear anything. We are in a place that was a fish hatchery and have lots of good water, and there is a fine spring of water. We go up to the front every once in awhile to look at guns that are to be brought back for repairs.

It is getting dark now and I want to get this off the first thing in the morning, so must close, as we cannot burn any lights at all. Hoping all are well.

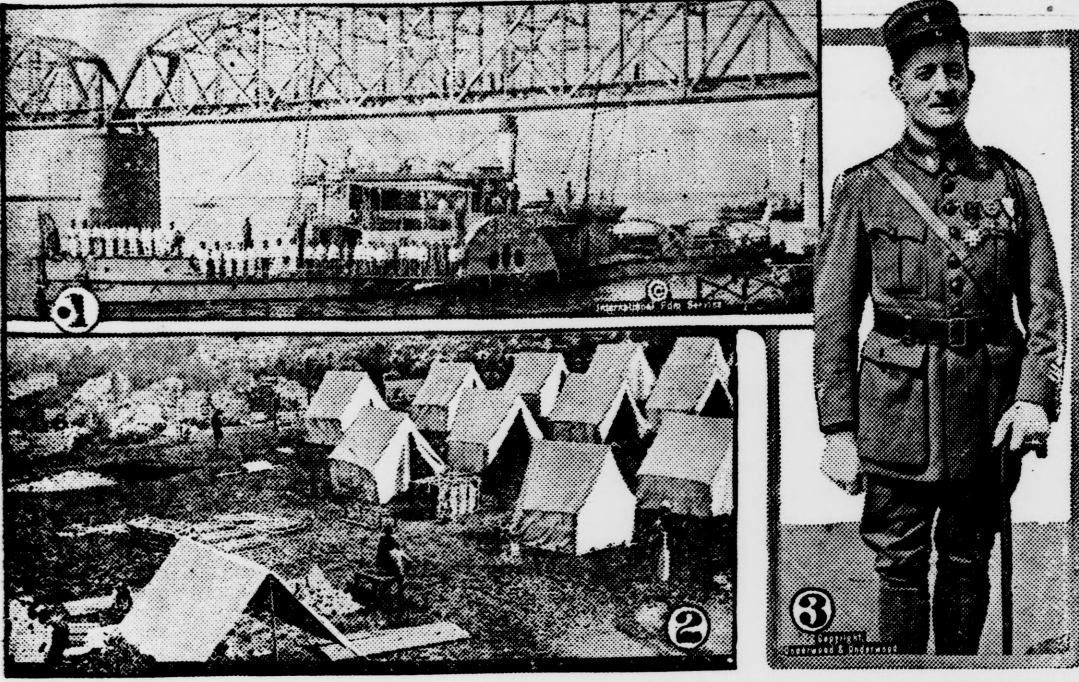
With love,
RALPH

Off To College

The graduates of the Middletown High School class 1918 will be enrolled as students of the following colleges during this school year: Miss Lolita Pool will go to Miss Sayward's Preparatory School at Overbrook, Pa.; Miss Grace Brady, Bishopophr Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.; Miss Leone Ladley, at George School, Pa.; Miss Millie Rosenberg, Goldie Business College, Wilmington; Miss Lydia Redgrave, Wilmington High School; William Myers, Wilmington High School. Miss Florence Kohl attended the Woman's College at Newark during the summer and now teaches the Levels school, near her home. Shelly Myers has gone to Delaware College. Miss Helen McWhorter who was not a graduate, has gone to Lititz School at Lancaster, Pa.

Ingram—Fennemore Wedding

On Tuesday evening, October 1st., at eight o'clock, Lola Louise Ingram, niece of Miss Emma Ingram of Middletown, and Mr. Richard F. Fennemore, of Townsend, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Collins, Townsend by the Rev. P. L. Donaghy, minister-in-charge of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Townsend, Delaware. A number of intimate friends and relatives of the bride and groom were present and the house was decorated with flowers and looked very attractive. Following the ceremony refreshments were served.



1—Russian river cruiser guarding bridge over the Sungari near Harbin, the commercial center of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia. 2—Spanish influenza epidemic in army and navy camps. 3—Capt. Maurice Chasteney of the French Foreign Legion men who came to America to help in the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

French and Americans Open New Offensive Against the Huns in Champagne.

TURKISH ARMIES DESTROYED

Splendid Success Won by General Allenby in Palestine—Rout of Bulgarians in Macedonia Increases—Their Country Is Invaded.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

It was a bad week for the Huns and their allies. From all the battle fronts came reports of repulse, retreat, defeat or utter rout and disaster, the central powers always being the losers. And to top it off, on Thursday the French and American armies started another big drive in the Champagne and in the region to the east of it, which threatened the communication lines in the rear of the Hindenburg defense system and might even result in separating the German forces in the west into two groups.

The drive, on a 40-mile front, was shared equally by the armies of Pershing and Petain and all the way from the Sulpice river to the Meuse the Germans were forced back, their bases and railway centers at Somme-Py and Challerange being in immediate peril. The Americans made the swiftest progress along the Meuse valley, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners. The Huns were withdrawing all their forces except machine gunners. At the time of writing the Yanks and French were still advancing.

This new allied attack came logically after the Huns were driven back to the Hindenburg line and was well timed, for the enemy had concentrated his heavy guns and all the troops he could spare further north to defend St. Quentin and Laon against the persistent assaults of the British and French. For quite a distance eastward from Reims the terrain is so open that the movement of the allies is favored, and any considerable advance there would tend to cut the eastward communication lines from Laon, which city has been the pivot of the entire German system from Reims to Flanders.

The sensational news of the earlier part of the week came from Palestine and Macedonia. In the Holy Land General Allenby, by a sudden, swift and skillfully conducted attack, smashed the Turkish forces between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean from the Jaffa-Jericho line clear up beyond the Sea of Galilee. Feinting with his right in an attack directed toward Afula, in the hill region of Samaria, he delivered his main blow with his left, which moved swiftly up the coastal plain, occupying in turn Caesarea, Haifa and Acre. This force then quickly shifted its course toward the northeast, turning the highlands of Samaria and compelling the Turks to make a precipitate and perilous retreat. In fact the enemy was routed and made little effort to rally and check the victorious progress of the British. Allenby's men drove forward with amazing rapidity, capturing the railway running from Haifa through Afula and Nablus toward Jerusalem and occupying Nazareth, the home of Jesus.

Meanwhile the Arabs of Hedjaz were moving northward along the hills east of the Jordan, driving the Turks before them and threatening to sever their line of retreat to Damascus. Still further north another force of tribesmen raided the railway junction of Deraa and destroyed the railway there.

Probably 50,000 prisoners were taken by the British in Palestine, and it seemed likely that almost the entire Turkish force caught in the trap would be captured or destroyed. The seventh and eighth Turkish armies were virtually annihilated. There is added satisfaction in the fact that Lt. man von Sanders, the German general

CITIES QUARREL OVER FOOD
German Municipalities Make Open Claim That Berlin Is Being Favored in Distribution.

Protests by the municipalities of Dresden and Munich lodged with the German interior department charge that the city of Berlin is being favored to the detriment of other German cities in the distribution of food, according to the Berlin Tagblatt. Munich alleges that Berliners re-

ceive 250 grains of meat per person, as against 200 grains prescribed for Munich and other cities. Dresden complains that Berlin is allowed seven pounds of potatoes per capita, as against two pounds for Dresden. During a three-months period 400,000 head of cattle were slaughtered secretly for the benefit of the Bavarian "tourist" trade, which pays "little" attention to laws forbidding secret trading in food, another article states.

Government-backed propaganda to

line, were the centers of bloody combats for days, and Fayet, only about a mile and a half from St. Quentin also was the scene of terrific fighting. By taking Selency the French established themselves in strong position, two miles from the western environs of St. Quentin. It seemed evident that Marshal Foch could capture that city at any time he wished, but at an expense, in lives which he was endeavoring to avoid by the slower method of investment.

The news of the week was so good that it seems necessary once more to warn the people of the United States against undue optimism concerning the early coming of peace. Allied commanders and statesmen agree in the opinion that unless there is a sudden and unexpected collapse Germany can well hold out for at least another year, and that we must make all our preparations for a war that will not end before 1920, if then. Moreover, the prevailing idea that the morale of the German soldiers has greatly declined is mistaken. They are still in most cases fighting hard, despite their recent reverses, and low morale is observable mainly in prisoners, where it is to be expected. Germany is by no means at the end of her resources, the distance to the Rhine is great and her resistance may be expected to grow stronger, the closer the allied armies get to German territory. The final outcome, as has been said many times in this review, is not in doubt, but the greatest blow for civilization and freedom are yet to be dealt.

Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, addressing the main committee of the reichstag, made a very blue speech, admitting the deep discontent of the German people and the gravity of the situation. His effort to defend the government was regarded as a failure and his own downfall was predicted. Von Hertling made a bitter attack on President Wilson, and said that though he had accepted the four principles of a democratic peace laid down by Mr. Wilson, the president had not deigned to reply. This is false, as Von Hertling accepted only the first four of Wilson's first set of fourteen planks and then stated that Germany would make peace with each belligerent separately and deal with Poland independently. The rest of the planks he rejected.

Holland's food situation has become so distressing that the Dutch cabinet is trying hard to effect an arrangement with the offer of the United States can be accepted. This, in a word, is that foodstuffs will be sent from this country, under guaranty against their re-exportation, provided Holland will send her own ships to get them. The Dutch feel that they must first make an arrangement with Germany and obtain a formal guaranty that their vessels will not be sunk or seized, for if they were she would probably be forced into the war. It is a difficult situation for the Dutch and they are entitled to much sympathy, but to a great extent their food troubles are due to the greed of their own food profiteers, who for a long time imported provisions only to sell them to the Germans at extraordinary prices.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan of \$5,000,000,000 opened Saturday morning with immense enthusiasm exhibited in every city, town and village of the country. The people are as determined as is the government to make this loan a swift and overwhelming success, for they now fully realize that in thus lending their money to themselves they are providing the means of keeping the Huns from taking it from them by force. And that is only the selfish part of their view. They also know that the loan is vital to the salvation of humanity the world over.

By concurring in the prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill the house of representatives last week made it certain that the country would be "home dry" from July 1, 1919, until the war is over and the armed forces demobilized. The manufacture of wine will cease on May 1 next. The president already has ordered the cessation of the making of beer after December 1.

familiarize the German public with the advantages of nettle fiber fabrics is becoming more intense as the fatherland's remaining wool and cotton stocks are dwindling in size. At Zehlendorf, near Berlin, there is a large nettle farm where the weeds, planted last spring, have grown to a man's height. This nettle-growing business is carried on under the auspices of the war raw materials section of the war department in Berlin, and 25,000 persons find employment in collecting the young plants.

YANKS DRIVE FORWARD 7 MILES

Attack on Twenty Mile Front West of Verdun

LIGGETT'S CORPS IN LEAD

Pennsylvania, Kansas And Missouri Troops Carry Four Towns By Storm—Other Divisions Cross Forges Brook.

Washington.—Attacking over a front of 20 miles west of Verdun, in co-operation with the French, the American first army advanced to an average depth of seven miles and captured 12 towns and 5,000 prisoners.

Four of the towns were carried by storm by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops of Major General Liggett's corps, General Pershing said in his official statement on the battle. The enemy offered stubborn resistance.

Troops of other corps forced their way across the Forges Brook, took the Bois de Forges and wrested eight towns from the enemy.

General Pershing's communique follows:

"Section A. Northwest of Verdun the first army attacked the enemy on a front of 20 miles and penetrated his line to an average depth of seven miles.

"Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops, serving in Major General Liggett's corps, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauzouls and Chappay after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges Brook, captured the Bois de Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt Bethincourt, Montefaucon, Cuisy, Nanteuil, Septarges (Septarges?), Danneux and Gercoort-El-Drillancourt. The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000."

French Gain Four Miles.

Paris.—The Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne is continuing satisfactorily, according to the War Office announcement. French troops have made an advance of nearly four miles at certain points west of the Argonne.

American troops attacked west of the Verdun region in co-operation with the French. The Germans, anticipating the attack, seemingly had withdrawn a portion of their forces.

According to the latest unofficial reports reaching Paris, the American advance is progressing well and is now from five to six miles from the point of departure. Among the places taken are Gercoort, Cuisy, Montefaucon, Chappay and Varennes, all northwest of Verdun.

General Gouraud's progress has also been good, his troops having occupied all the enemy's first line.

The statement says: "Storming Franco-American troops, in close contact, carried out an attack on both sides of the Argonne."

"The French troops at six points west of the Argonne advanced six kilometres."

Attack On 40-Mile Front.

London.—French and American troops launched an attack against the German position on a front of 40 miles between Sulpice and the River Meuse. The Germans voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. There was not much artillery or infantry resistance to the Franco-American drive.

The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left. The Allied forces penetrated the German positions for some miles.

LOST NEARLY HALF ITS MEN.
Iowa Regiment With Rainbow Division Suffered 1,400 Casualties.

Des Moines, Iowa.—During eight days' fighting ending August 3, the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa's unit in the Rainbow Division, "lost 1,400 officers and men," or about 50 per cent. of the effective combat strength," according to Col. E. R. Bennett, its commander.

This information is contained in a letter from the colonel received by former Senator Lafayette Young.

Fighting in the Baccarat sector of the Lorraine front, the Iowans participated in a 12-mile advance, the colonel said.

BOLSHEVIKI LEAVE ENGLAND.

Agreement Under Which British Will Get Out Of Russia.

London.—Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik ambassador at London, and about 50 of his compatriots left for Russia, according to an agreement between the British Government and the Soviet authorities that Litvinoff's departure would be followed by that of the British representative and subjects in Russia. M. Litvinoff will remain aboard the steamer at a neutral point until assurances are received that the British have crossed the Russian border.

TURKS MAY SUE FOR PEACE.

Public Discontent Reported Growing In Constantinople.

Lausanne, Switzerland.—Public irritation in Constantinople has become so great, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to the Lausanne Gazette, that rumors are again spreading that the Ottoman Government will seek a separate peace. The Sultan himself, the message says, would favor a separate peace if he could obtain favorable conditions from the Entente powers.

His Destination



FOURTH LOAN \$6,000,000,000

This is Minimum Amount Secretary McAdoo Says.

RICH NOT DOING FULL DUTY

Bonds Will Run For Twenty Years—Vast Sum Needed To Lick The Kaiser, Secretary Declares.

New York.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a stirring address here.

The share allotted to New York Federal Reserve district is \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the greatest loan yet offered. The loan, which will bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1938, unless the Government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Asserting that without this vast sum "We cannot lick the Kaiser," the Secretary made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty Loan indicated that large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help." He pointed out that of the 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the last loan only 22,500, including corporations, bought bonds in excess of \$10,000.

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their Government in Liberty bonds."

Mr. McAdoo also condemned the practice of "swindlers and unscrupulous and unprincipled people who, contrary to the urgent request of the Treasury Department, had induced holders of Liberty bonds to exchange them for stocks or investments of doubtful value." He pointed out that these operations forced the Treasury to buy the bonds thus thrown upon the market in order to protect the market and the credit of the Government.

"Thus the Treasury available resources from the loan," he declared, "are depleted and forced in unworthy channels, oftentimes in wildcat enterprises, to the injury of the American people and to the detriment of the war. We must create a healthy public opinion which will repress such practices. We must provide the machinery and the means through which those who have to sell their bonds may do so and get the highest possible price for them, while at the same time protecting the innocent investor."

\$20,000,000 MORE WAGES.

Minimum Of \$3 A Day For Employees Of Government.

Washington.—Minimum wages of \$3 a day for civil employees, exclusive of those in the Postal Service, who have been in the service of the government for two years or more, are provided in a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate. More than 66,000 persons would be affected, according to Representative Nolan, of California (Republican), its author, who estimated the total increased cost of the government at \$20,000,000. The bill would become effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year. It fixes a minimum daily wage of \$3, but where the persons are employed by the hour the wage would be 37 1/2 cents an hour, or, if employed by the month, \$90 a month, and by the year \$1,080.

GERMANY GIVES IN.

Concedes Spain's Right To Seize Interned German Ships.

Berlin.—Germany has conceded the right of Spain to seize German tonnage interned in Spanish ports equivalent to Spanish tonnage sunk by U-boats.

NAB SLACKERS IN VENEZUELA.

U. S. Agents Chase Californians Through Central America.

Panama.—Although they fled from California through Central America to Venezuela to evade the draft, Robert and Benjamin Livingstone, of Los Angeles, have been apprehended by agents of the American Government. The men were arrested while traveling in Venezuela with their mother. They were under assumed names and had passports issued in San Salvador.

ALLIES HAVE THE TURKS ON THE RUN

Significance of Victory in the Valley of the Jordan.

ROADS TO CONSTANTINOPLE

The Isolation Of Turkey Apparently Effected—Turkey Not Likely To Make A Fight To The Finish.

Washington.—The British victory over the Turks in the valley of the Jordan creates at once a "jaw" for the pincers movement for the complete isolation of Turkey, in the view of military men in this city.

Incidentally, but of the greatest importance, the rout of the flower of the Sultan's forces strengthens, although, apparently, remotely, the iron ring which is destined to crush the Central Powers.

For both reasons the staff opinion here is that the significance and effect and military splendor of the victory at "Armageddon" cannot be overestimated.

It is pointed out that, while the movement of the British along the Caspian Sea has halted somewhat, there is a direct connection between that movement and the one under General Allenby, the exploits of whose army, have electrified the staffs of all the Allies. It is easily prophesied now that there will be immediate and telling progress west of the Caspian. The resistance in that neighborhood was due principally to some fierce tribes. These, it is said, will naturally be dismayed by the total overthrow of the Sultan's best troops, which were chosen to face General Allenby.

Staff experts maintain that taking Turkey by the throat is no longer a phrase; it is a fact. There is now no resisting the jaws of the pincers on two fatal lines of progress. The Serbians and their Allies, Greeks, British and French, are forging ahead over a rough road, with the Turkish west border as their immediate objective. It is held that while there is difficult work ahead from Rustub, when reached, to Constantinople, there are too many armies now en route against Turkey to make the problem unusually difficult.

The advance on the other jaw may be slow, but it will take him along the seashore by Smyrna. It will be possible to give him all the troops he will need for a final smashing of the Turks in Asia Minor as the French and British fleets are expected to co-operate with him the moment he opens one of the ports of Turkey in Asia. These are now almost hermetically sealed by the French fleet, which specifically has the blockade of Turkey in hand.

The section of the Holy Land north of Jerusalem, extending from the shores of the Mediterranean to the banks of the Jordan, the scene of General Allenby's great victory over the Turks, has been a battle ground since the dawn of history. On this ground Egyptian, Turk, Roman, Jew, Christian and Mohammedan have fought for possession of the birthplace of the founder of Christianity. The land has been held by the Turks since 1516, when they defeated the Mamelukes.

YANKS STIR ARCHANGEL.

American Soldiers And Sailors Are Kept Busy In Northern Russia.

Archangel, Russia.—The American Army contingent in Northern Russia already has played an important role. Its uniform is familiar everywhere from Archangel to the front.

The engineers are busily engaged in constructing roads and in other detail work, while the other troops and sailors are carrying out their respective duties. Many of the men had been disinclined to come to Russia, fearing there would be no excitement, as compared with that in France. Their tune is a changed one.

Besides having their military duties to perform, the Americans have been hard at work in sanitation.

SCHWAB DENIES FRICTION.

Says He And Hurley Are In Complete Accord.

Philadelphia.—Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a formal statement denied as "utterly untrue and unfounded" reports of a disagreement between himself and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board. He said he had nothing but words of commendation for all that Mr. Hurley has done in the great shipbuilding undertaking.

VON HERTLING IN PEACE ROLE

Says Wilson Paid No Attention to His Professions

SPEAKS TO THE REICHSTAG

Count Von Hertling Tells How The German Government Has Always Stood For The Protection Of Small Nations.

Amsterdam.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial chancellor, in addressing the Reichstag last Monday, complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The Chancellor asserted that on February 22 of this year he declared in the Reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of February 2, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of the Chancellor's declaration.

Count von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportions, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

After rehearsing the old arguments, claiming that England, not Germany, forced the war, the Chancellor said:

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal culture (?) to the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men.

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the note in another's eye and the beam in one's own finds constant illustration in the machinations of the Entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal affairs and the enforced abdication of its King as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century-old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through numerous Irish immigrants. The British Government, which is especially fond of talking of right and justice, recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czechoslovaks as a belligerent power.

"How will the German people have to meet that? Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen. Remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future it will stand erect and not cower or grovel.

"The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the western front is not broken and the U-boat is slowly but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all increasingly menacing and restricting reinforcements of men and material from the United States.

"The hour will come, because it must come, when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flower of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

FOCH EPIGRAMMATIC.

Supreme Commander Says Allies Are Over The Crest.

London.—Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies on the Western Front, who dislikes interviews and rarely grants one, received a few newspaper men at his headquarters on Tuesday. Among those received was the correspondent of the Telegraph, who thus records the Marshal's brief utterances, made in an epigrammatic manner with the use of hardly any verbs:

"The British Army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good, and it is a more splendid army than it has been before.

"The Americans are splendid and are wonderfully gallant in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans arrive in France every day.

"The French Army is the same good old army that it was in 1914. No more is to be said."

In discussing the general situation the Marshal said:

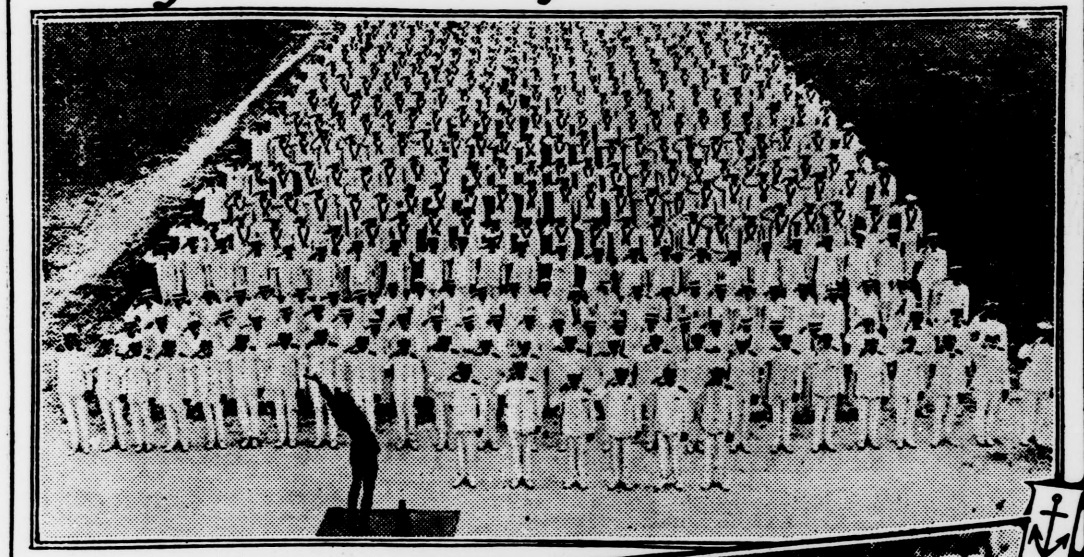
"The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

53 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED.

British Aviators Made Big Showing Tuesday.

London.—Fifty-three hostile airplanes were accounted for by British aviators on Tuesday, according to the official announcement. Thirty-one of these were destroyed and 22 were driven down. Ten British machines failed to return. More than 2,000 photographs were taken and 12 1/2 tons of bombs were dropped in 24 hours.

When Sailors Sing Good-bye



JACKIES SINGING STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

IT WAS not a place to expect thrills, the Fall River Line pier at Newport, R. I. And especially not on a dismal evening. The dingy, low buildings and sheds were wrapped in the raw muck swept in from the sea. The fog almost hid the lights of the torpedo station across a stretch of black water from the pier. Up the bay a red lighthouse eye winked dimly through the mist. A cold drizzle kept the few early arrivals for the New York boat in the waiting room. Outside a dozen loungers hugged sheltering walls, coat collars turned up against the wet.

It was getting along toward 8:30. A few more passengers appeared, growing at the weather. Then, down Long wharf from the city, came swinging a long line of blue. They were new-made sailors from the training station, 190 of them, bound for New York and thence to sea; off on their first service. The men broke ranks when they reached the wharf, and scattered about with pea-coat collars around their ears, laughing, skylarking, their youthful exuberance proof for a time against a night like this. School was done—and their work lay before them.

Here and there a lucky boy had somebody to tell him good-bye—a friend made in town, perhaps; sometimes a mother or a father who lived near enough to be on hand for the parting. But most of them had nobody. In a little while the laughter died, though a few irrepressibles kept up their horseplay. They were very young, these boys. And they were going some—where very far away. It was the big adventure really beginning, and hardly one failed to be touched a little by the seriousness of it.

Into the crowd on the wharf there came a khaki-clad figure. He was dressed like an officer, except that his cap bore no insignia, nor his sleeve any braid. From group to group he went, with a cheery "Hello, boys!" and the men, with shouts and calls one to another, flocked after him as if following some new sort of military drill. The man in khaki climbed on a baggage truck. He raised his hand and silence came upon the blue-clad throng gathered before him.

"The Long, Long Trail," he called. "Ready?"

And then the thrill! Out into the thick night, out over the old harbor, floated the strains of that wistful chorus, borne by those earnest, boyish voices:

"There's a long, long trail unwinding
Into the land of my dreams;
Where the nightingales are singing
And the white moon beams;
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true,
Till the day when I'll be going down
The long, long trail with you."

And after that, the old, simple melodies of the South and the swinging tunes of another, and a different, war—"Swanee River," "Old Black Joe," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," and the stirring, measured:

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored—"

carried inspiringly by the full volume of those fresh voices.

The man in khaki, beating time from his truck, under the dim lights of the freight shed, sang too. And the mass of faces, turned up to his beneath the flat blue caps, shone with the fervor he inspired in them.

Through the fog up the bay loomed the white, lighted bulk of the boat,



SAILORS AT NORFOLK NAVY YARD FIND SINGING IS 'LOTS OF FUN'

still with the long swing around the islands before she would reach the pier. They sang "Nancy Lee," "Tuck Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Indiana," and in lighter vein, with much enthusiasm, that funny, choppy Niagara song, the burden of which seems to the hearer to be "My hair-cut is as short as yours."

The boat slid out of the fog and alongside the pier, blotting out the torpedo station lights, as the sailors shouted in lusty chorus: "Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?" and returned without a stop the tuneless reply:

"Over there! Over there!
Send the word, send the word.
Over there—"

winding up with a tremendous shout "And we won't come BACK!"

Till it's over, over there!" Ensued a little pause, the singers rather breathless. The boat was moving made fast. In another ten minutes they would be on their way—to ships, to life at sea, to the varied chances of the ocean and war. The man in khaki raised his hand.

"One more song," he called. "What shall it be?"

Remember these were happy-go-lucky youngsters; remember they were not on parade, nor showing off; what they were doing was out of the fullness of hearts that groped for some outlet for the feelings within—rough hearts, untutored hearts, many of them. But at the leader's question a shout went up, a concerted shout, as if it had been rehearsed:

"The Star-Spangled Banner!" Off came their hats. They straightened to attention. The leader gave them the first line, and they sang! How they sang! Reverently, solemnly, it rang through the murky night, the hymn of the land they loved.

The song ended, succeeded by a hush. The man in khaki spoke:

"Good-bye, boys," he said. "Keep up your singing. Good luck."

That was all. But to the boys the words rang truer than any speech. And they cheered him—three cheers, and three more, and a tiger. As he stepped from his truck he was lost in a mob of sailors, each striving to grasp his hand.

The sailors crowded toward the gangplank. The man in khaki stood one side, wiping his brow. It takes it out of a man to lead such singing as that.

Soon the boat sailed away into the fog and the man in khaki turned back toward Newport and bed. This was no part of his job; he did it because he liked to say one last word to his boys. For at the training station he had thousands more like them, and there his real task lay—strenuous, tax-

ing, all-day work; personal leadership in song, leadership into which must go just the amount of energy, of enthusiasm, that is to be got out of the singers.

The man in khaki was one of the song leaders of the war and navy department commissions on training camps. These earnest, eager men—trained singers and leaders of singing—labor in cantonments and naval stations, in forts and encampments. And like the man who gave up a comfortable evening at home to stand in the rain and give a few of his boys one last song, they live for the work they do. Their hearts are in it.

BADLY NEEDED THOSE CARS

Frenchmen Overjoyed at Generous Offer, but Alas! Red Cross Didn't Have Them to Give.

Undoubtedly one of the most acute of the early irritations suffered by our Red Cross was the lack of competent stenographers who understood both French and English. One morning the chief of the transportation bureau had occasion to dictate a letter to his secretary asking the French government to give him a thousand numbers for the matriculation of his cars. After the letter had been turned into French he glanced through it casually, noted that the figures were correct, took pains to have it duly countersigned at American military headquarters, and sent it off. In due course there arrived at his office three distinguished French officials, who suitably said:

"We have come to thank the American Red Cross for the thousand cars it has just presented to the French government. It's very handsome of you. We're badly in need of cars right now."

"What!" gasped the dumfounded transportation head. "We—we didn't give you any thousand cars. We haven't got 'em to give!"

The visitors produced the letter. The uncomprehending, one-candlepower little French stenographer had unwittingly turned the whole business upside down and had presented a thousand cars to the French government, and her employer had clinched the gift by an official wish from the American army headquarters! Accidents like that were multitudinous—Elizabeth Frazer in Saturday Evening Post.

Busy With His Bugs. Maid (to professor in study)—Madam has returned from her week's trip, sir.

Professor—Ah! Remind me by and by to give her a kiss.

Under normal conditions Italy's perfume manufacturers annually consume 1,600 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses.

For rapidly painting large surfaces a Maryland man has invented a device that uses compressed air to spray paint and then drive rotating brushes which distribute it.

Using chrysalis oil and mulberry cellulose a Japanese has invented an artificial silk that is said to more nearly approach the luster of the genuine than any other.

One tractor for farm machinery can be driven by reins, two doing the steering and a third controlling the motor, while a fourth can operate the brake if desired.

Folding metal forms for concrete culverts have been invented which can be erected by one man and which, made in two sizes, can be adjusted for 20 sizes of openings.

Pentateuch is the name given to the five books commonly called "The Five Books of Moses." The Jews of today usually call the whole by the name "Torah," that is "The Law," or "The Law of Moses." "The Law of Moses."

A little of wine, 1,900 years old, was dug out of a Roman tomb at Speyer in Bavaria. The seal was broken and the wine proved to be in excellent condition.

It is expected that there will be a drop in the average attendance at the London (England) schools this year of 11,000 owing to removals on account of air raids.

Philadelphia expects soon to have the largest pipe organ in the world. The pipes are to be "arranged in nine beautiful panels 30 feet wide and separated by marble columns, and there are to be 283 speaking stops.

STATE CAPITAL

State Guard Hard Hit By New Draft.

The new draft is likely to cut down the strength of the Second Regiment, Maryland State Guard, by about one-half. When the militia was organized to take the place of the old Fifth Regiment, which was called into the Federal service and is now in France, the majority of the men recruited were between the ages of 18 and 21 years.

The new draft law, from 18 to 45 years, now takes in practically the entire membership of the militia. As the boys 18, 19 and 20 who are enrolled in the militia all had to pass a physical examination, nearly all of them will be placed in Class 1 of the new draft and will be taken into the army, except a few who are the support of widowed mothers or orphaned brothers and sisters. The men of the old draft age are safe for the present, but many of the members between the ages of 32 and 46 are single and practically all of them are in good physical condition, so a goodly number of them will have to enter the army within the next few months.

Were it not for the fact that one-half of the Second Regiment have families or other dependents to support, the whole organization would be disrupted by the new draft. However, it is estimated that one-half of the organization will remain, but the other half will have to go. There is quite a problem, therefore, facing Col. Clinton L. Riggs, commander of the regiment.

Plans are under way for holding a recruiting campaign. Colonel Riggs will be filling up his regiment by enlisting more restricted than heretofore. Hereafter he will not be able to accept any Class 1 men between the ages of 18 and 45. His whole campaign will have to be directed to those men who have been given deferred classification, either for dependency or for industrial reasons. It will be the former, rather than the latter, who will have to fill up the ranks. Those who get industrial exemption in the new draft will have to work too hard during the remainder of the war to be able to give much time to the militia.

It is therefore the married men who are now wanted for this important home defense body. There are many men in this city and State whose patriotism is undoubted, but whose duties to their families prevent them from doing more for their country. Uncle Sam does not want these men. The Government has no desire to break up families, increase pauperism and bring unnecessary hardships upon women and children. That's the reason why there are deferred classifications in the draft.

But these men usually want to do something and the Second Regiment affords them the opportunity. The Second Regiment requires its men to drill regularly just as the old Fifth and Fourth Regiments did, but it does not take them away from their work except for short periods and does not interfere with its members supporting their families.

Some of the heads of department of the State government are annoyed over the workings of the State budget, which goes into effect this week, relating to the way the appropriations are parcelled out.

The dissatisfaction relates to salaries. Owing to the high wages being paid in war work and other occupations, there is a tendency among the more poorly paid of the State employees to seek other work. Consequently, heads of departments are seeking in some cases to get more money for salaries by shifting funds from other accounts. For instance, in some instances it has been sought to take money from expense or other accounts and add it to the salary account.

Governor Harrington, however, has ruled against this plan of shifting money, and holds that salary money can be expended only for salaries and expense money for expenses. In this he is said to be backed up by the Attorney General.

In order to discuss the matter, members of the Public Service Commission called on the Governor yesterday. The Governor is said not to have moved from his position. He went over the salary question last December, when the heads of departments submitted their budgets, and stood against many salary increases that were then proposed. Some were granted, but not for heads of departments.

The Governor is revising the budget in accordance with the law. The revision has to be made by him and sent to the Comptroller, so that sums paid out may hereafter be charged to each item in the budget bill. Thus far changes have been few in number.

The result of a census of the Virgin Islands (formerly the Danish West Indies) have just been published in an octavo volume of 174 pages. This inventory was made, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, under the supervision of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures of the Census Bureau.

Two barrels of seed lobsters have been put into the bay off the Swampscott shore. The lobsters weighed from three to eight pounds each and were loaded with from 15,000 to 25,000 eggs each.

A sneezing drill for the prevention of adenoids is being employed at the Children's Hospital in London. A powder is shaken in front of the children's noses and the resulting sneeze does wonders, say the physicians.

At Aberdeen, Wash., the national wooden ship keel-laying record has been broken at the Grays Harbor Motorship Corporation yard, 10 seconds being the official time. The previous best time for placing a wooden keel was 11 seconds.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Orchard Lands Sold.

Cumberland.—The 4,000 acres of orchard lands, including 25,000 apple trees and 85,000 peach trees, being part of the property of F. Mertens Sons, known as the Green Ridge Valley Orchards, were sold at public auction in front of the Court House by L. B. Kleene Claggett, trustee, to C. W. Warden, vice-president of the Continental Trust Company, of Washington, D. C. The trust company did not buy the property. Mr. Warden represented a number of business associates, who will interest themselves in the development of the land. The price paid was \$50,000. The property consists of 4,010 acres of land, 2,300 acres being carved into 10-acre tracts. Upon five acres of each tract apple trees have been planted, while 434 acres of peach trees have been planted. The balance of the land is uncleared.

Odd Fellows Hold Rally.

Cumberland.—The Odd Fellows of Allegany and Garrett counties joined in a big Liberty rally here. Following the parade of about 1,600 Odd Fellows, a ceremonial was held at the Maryland Theatre, at which about 150 candidates were initiated into Odd Fellowship. This was done by the team of Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 34, Cumberland, under the direction of W. C. Walsh, degree master. Harry B. Simpson was chief marshal of the parade and Saul Prager was chairman of the meeting at which H. Dorsey Etchison, Grand Warden of Maryland, who is the Democratic nominee for Congress; W. A. Jones, Baltimore, Grand Secretary, and Henry McCullough, Cambridge, Grand Master, spoke. The arrangements were in charge of the Liberty rally committee, on which 12 lodges of the two counties are represented.

Some Boys To Train.

Port Deposit.—Capt. J. Gordon Young has been appointed on the recommendation of the Canadian military authorities to take charge of the military training at the Tonic School. Captain Young received his preliminary training in Canada and went to England with the 43rd Battalion, which went into camp at Horncliffe. In going to France in 1916 his battalion was a unit in the Third Canadian Division. With this battalion he took part in the engagements at Messines, the Ypres salient, battle of Zillebeke on June 2, 1916. He was severely wounded in the Somme offensive of 1916. Captain Young saw nine months of service in France and was awarded the British Military Cross.

New Railroad Shops.

Cumberland.—Federal Manager of Railroads Arthur W. Thompson says that the South Cumberland locomotive repair and rebuilding plant will be second only to the Mount Airy shops in size and its superior in up-to-date machinery and modern facilities. The South Cumberland shops will take care of the 100 large Mallot locomotives on the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads and will be one of the plants which is looked upon by railway motive-power men as being a model shop.

Mail Service Restored.

Cumberland.—Largely through the efforts of Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman, the regular mail service, partly suspended for months along the Georges Creek region, of Allegany county, has been restored. Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Prager having advised the postmaster here that the schedule as prior to August will go into effect again at once, the points to be covered by mail train being between Cumberland, Frostburg and Piedmont, as formerly.

War Mothers Organize.

Centerville.—A meeting was held here of a number of the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers and sailors and war nurses of Queen Anne's county for the purpose of effecting the organization of Queen Anne's County Chapter of the War Mothers of America.

Mrs. J. Fletcher Rolph was made chairman pro tem, with Miss Susie B. Mitchell, secretary.

Killed By A Train.

Cumberland.—Charles E. Holler, 32 years old, Baltimore and Ohio brakeman, of Cumberland, was killed at Glencoe, when he fell under his train which passed over him. His body was removed to the home of his father-in-law, Joseph Krigolin, Hyndman, where Mr. Holler's father also resides. Brakeman Holler had lived in Cumberland a number of years.

George W. Evans Dead.

Aberdeen.—George W. Evans, 62 years old, well-known canned goods packer, died at his home in Aberdeen. By his first wife he leaves two sons and one daughter (John T. and Samuel K.) and Mrs. H. M. Roberts. His second wife and the following children by that union survive: Mrs. Lester F. German, Miss Ruth Evans, M. S. Robley D. and Charleton K. Evans.

The death of Maurice Chevreton, a French naval engineer, has brought out the fact that he was the real inventor of the Zeppelin airship, since while employed in the Zeppelin workshops he designed the six-cylinder motor which made Count Zeppelin dirigible a success.

The largest flowers in the world often more than three feet in diameter and weighing up to 28 pounds, are produced by plants growing on mountains in the Philippines.

ARMY REPAIRS RUN INTO HUGE FIGURES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IS THE BIGGEST TAILOR AND COBBLER IN THE WORLD.

ALSO RUNS GREAT LAUNDRY

Collecting Fruit Pits and Nutshells for Gas Mask Charcoal—United States Buys Cuban Sugar Crop for Equitable Distribution.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Articles of wearing apparel to the number of 1,450,370 were repaired during July in the shops of various camps and cantonments of the United States army. In this total were 314,518 pairs of shoes, 48,802 hats, 65,841 overcoats, 97,506 coats, 259,976 pairs of breeches, 84,212 flannel shirts, 242,217 undershirts, 208,533 pairs of drawers, 6,100 pairs of stockings, 20,037 pairs of leggings, 53,700 blankets, 764 sweaters and 47,965 other articles.

Besides being the biggest tailor and cobbler, the quartermaster general is probably also the operator of the greatest laundry on earth. During July there were handled in the laundries attached to the various camps and cantonments 9,762,170 pieces, including 2,030,947 garments for officers and enlisted men. The total revenue from these laundries was \$297,170.12.

One hundred of the 200 stations to be established for the assembling of fruit pits and nut shells which are to be converted into charcoal for gas masks have been designated by the Red Cross, which is in charge of the collections throughout the country.

Encouraging reports of collections already have been received in Washington. Girl scouts' headquarters announces that at one collection point two little girls from one troop which had been in the work for a short time brought in 1,000 pits, while another pair contributed 2,000 each.

Wholesale grocers in large cities have sent in copies of posters they have had printed and circulated among retailers. Each of the latter has been requested to place a receptacle in his store for the pits and shells and to cooperate with their local Red Cross representatives.

The United States sugar equalization board has contracted with the Cuban minister to the United States to purchase the Cuban sugar crop at a price basis of \$5.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Cuban ports. This purchase is made on behalf of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

The crop will begin to be available in December, and its division among the allies will be directed by the United States food administration. These arrangements will this year, as last, put an end to all speculation in sugar and assure an equitable distribution among all the allies and to our own consumers.

Brig. Gen. Charles Richard, acting surgeon general while General Gorgas is in France, has corrected a statement "that the nursing needs of the army have already been met, and that 27,000 nurses have been enrolled by the Red Cross in response to the surgeon general's request for 25,000 graduate nurses by January 1, 1919."

General Richard says that 25,000 nurses must be obtained before the first of the year. More than 16,000 are now on the rolls of the army nurse corps, leaving 9,000 still to be found. General Richard estimates that before July 1, 1919, 50,000 nurses will be required. Thus in less than a year 34,000 nurses must step forward. General Richard points out, to meet the need.

To meet the growing interest in the public health nurse as a factor in saving the lives of babies and in keeping the health of the American population back of the lines up to standard, the children's bureau of the United States department of labor has just published a pamphlet on "The Public Health Nurse: How She Helps to Keep Our Babies Well." This pamphlet was prepared by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health at Yale university. It has been sent to the state child welfare chairman of the council of national defense for the information of communities that are engaged in the children's year campaign to save 100,000 babies.

The national organization for public health nurses has suggested that the state councils of national defense shall engage a supervisor of nurses who shall keep up the standard of public health nursing in the state and especially shall keep in touch with those nurses who are provided with only the emergency equipment of the few-weeks' campaign.

Fresh milk will be supplied to 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers in France by 1,000 cows which the French government has agreed to loan to the American Red Cross. It is announced by that organization. With these cows the Red Cross will establish a model experimental dairy plant at the largest American army hospital in France. An appropriation of \$5,000 has been made for the institution of the plant. As the dairy will be operated by convalescent soldiers the cost of maintenance will be comparatively small.

To prevent the waste of labor and material paper and cartons made for units of butter smaller than the pound size, the rule prohibiting the manufacture or sale of butter in less than pound prints, has been amended so as to go into effect on January 1, 1919. This is to obviate the waste of supplies of paper and cartons already on hand.

After the first of the year no quarter or half-pound prints or any prints less than a pound can be sold; except that a retailer may cut a unit of a pound or more and sell as desired.

There would seem to be little, if any, connection between the problem of supplying General Pershing with artillery ammunition and that of furnishing Tusculum, Ala., say, with better milk. Actually, however, the relation of one to the other is so real and intimate that the chief of ordnance of the United States war department has approved plans whereby not only Tusculum, but also dozens of other cities and towns where ordnance material is manufactured, will get better milk and better living conditions generally. It has been found that where living conditions are bad and housing provisions inadequate, ordnance workers become discontented and production lags.

Tusculum, Sheffield and Florence, Ala., contain the employees of the three great government nitrate plants located in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals. Like most small towns suddenly required by the present war to accommodate huge ordnance enterprises planted in their midst, these three communities were wholly unable to afford proper housing, and conditions rapidly got beyond control. The better and more desirable of the workers, with their families, grew restless. A transformation is now in progress under direction of the community organization branch. Vice centers have been eradicated, the sale of liquor has been placed under rigid control. A public market has been established for the three towns. Here farmers from the surrounding districts take their products and dispose of them to representatives of the ordnance plants. Wagons of the ordnance department then cart the produce to the plants and sell it at cost to the workers.

Central bureaus for these three towns have undertaken the housing problem. Parks and playgrounds are being planned for the workers and their families. The communities themselves have been awakened to the significant part which such improvements play in the business of making munitions and of winning the war.

Statistics gathered under direction of Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, acting quartermaster general of the army, show that the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier overseas is \$423.47 a year. To equip and maintain a soldier in the United States costs \$327.78 a year.

Subsistence, figured at 69 cents a day, amounts to \$251.85 per man overseas; figured at 52 cents a day in the United States, it amounts to \$189.80 per man. The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the United States is \$115.30. The cost of the initial equipment of the soldier overseas for the first year is \$42.41. This cost of \$42.41 is for articles which are issued for overseas use only and which are in addition to the regular equipment. Thus it appears that if the soldier going overseas did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied him in the United States, the contrast between the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier in this country and abroad would be much more marked.

The largest private telephone branch in the world is the one that serves the increasing needs of the war department in Washington. It fills a specially constructed three-story building containing 44 "positions"—an office bigger than the "central" in many a considerable city. Thirty additional "positions" are in course of installation.

On July 1 this branch served 3,178 extensions; on August 1, 3,626. It requires 126 trunk lines for incoming calls; 76 trunk lines for outgoing calls, local and suburban toll; 17 private toll lines to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit (via Cleveland), Hoboken and Newport News, and 105 tie lines to other government stations in Washington.

An average of four records taken during July shows 32,598 outward and 16,649 inward calls in 24 hours. In the "peak" hours the calls often run as high as 7,284 an hour. The operating force consists of 90 persons.

The United States war industries board has announced that agricultural periodicals must reduce their consumption of print paper 15 per cent under regulations for the conservation of print paper adopted by that board. The regulations were to become effective October 1, 1918.

A committee of publishers recommended the use of lighter body paper; discontinuance of subscriptions in arrears; free exchanges to be cut off and free copies to advertisers and advertising agencies to be restricted; abandonment of sales at nominal or exceedingly low price, of prize contests for subscriptions and special or holiday numbers except such as have been regularly issued in the past.

Establishment of new papers during the war is to be prohibited unless the necessity for them can be shown, and combinations of two or more agricultural periodicals must be reported to the pulp and paper section of the war industries board for a ruling as to paper tonnage that will be allowed.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture has just issued a list of all the dairy herds in the United States that on July 1, 1918, had been officially accredited as free from tuberculosis or that had successfully passed one test with a view to certification. Copies of the list are furnished to state and municipal officials and private persons.

Certificates of freedom from tuberculosis are soon to be issued by the bureau of animal industry to all owners of accredited herds.

The United States commercial crop of apples early in September promised 24,076,000 barrels, as compared with 25,519,000 barrels in 1917 and 25,009,000 barrels in 1916, according to estimates of the United States department of agriculture. There was then recorded an increase of 2,943,000 barrels or 21 per cent in the commercial barreled apple crop over that of 1917, and a decrease of 1,446,000 barrels or 4,338,000 boxes from the commercial box apple crop of last year.

Apply to T. R. CRAIG per cent of last year's yield. St., Odessa, Del.

GATHERED FACTS

The American salt works in recent years have supplied all the salt used in this country.

Japan is almost without paupers, for it is considered a disgrace to be dependent on another. Nearly everyone has some work to do.

A life preserver that has been invented in Europe is intended to keep a person dry and fairly warm for several days as he floats about waiting rescue.

To make any rake self-cleaning a Minnesota man has invented an attachment in which coiled springs push scrapers down the tines when the rake is lifted.

An Englishman is the inventor of electrical apparatus to notify a ship's officer when a steersman is permitting a vessel to deviate from an established course.

In a bigamy case in Russia a few years ago the prisoner, a beautiful young woman, admitted that she had been married to 16 husbands, running away from each in turn and taking all their portable property with her.

INTERESTING ITEMS

An electrically-driven machine has been invented to take the place of the adze in shipyards.

There are 30 varieties of bamboos. Some of these trees grow 2 feet in 24 hours, shooting up at this rate for 150 feet.

In 1890 negroes in Georgia held property valued at \$5,764,233; in 1917 the figures had increased to \$40,287,921—nearly nine-fold in 27 years.—The Crisis.

A bottle of wine, 1,900 years old, was dug out of a Roman tomb at Speyer in Bavaria. The seal was broken and the wine proved to be in excellent condition.

It is expected that there will be a drop in the average attendance at the London (England) schools this year of 11,000 owing to removals on account of air raids.

Philadelphia expects soon to have the largest pipe organ in the world. The pipes are to be "arranged in nine beautiful panels

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate viz.:

That certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Front Street, (now called Lancaster Avenue) at the distance of one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches westerly from the westerly side of Broome Street, thence southerly, parallel with Broome Street, one hundred and eighty-two feet to a corner for land of Darlington Flinn and other, thence westerly, parallel with Front Street, seventy-six feet and three inches to another corner, thence northerly, parallel with Broome Street, one hundred and eighty-two feet the said southerly side of Front Street, and thence thereby easterly seventy-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Carmine D'Aniello, surviving Mortgagee of Carmine D'Aniello and Louise D'Aniello, his wife deceased, and to be sold by **THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,** Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 1, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate viz.:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the brick house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: **BEGINNING** at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Maple Street with the easterly side of Rodney Street; thence northerly along the said side of Rodney Street, one hundred and one foot and three inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Maple Street, seventeen feet and nine and one-half inches to another corner; thence southerly parallel with Rodney Street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the east, one hundred and one foot three inches to the said side of Maple Street; and thence thereby westerly seventeen feet and nine and one-half inches to the place of **BEGINNING.** Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Leonard P. Szczypski and Frances M. Szczypski, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by **THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,** Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 1, 1918.

DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff Of New Castle County,

Greeting:
Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the Fourth day of November next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard F. Fox according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. And have you then there this writ. Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen issued September 27, 1918.
JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

Suffered One Year From Nervous Breakdown and Kidney Trouble—Tonall Worked Wonders

"I had a fall from an elevator at Kreider's shoe factory where I worked," says Albert D. Leob, 441 New Street, Lebanon, Pa., and suffered from a nervous break down and from my kidneys for one whole year. I am 70 years old.

"Tonall was recommended to me and after taking two bottles I am back at work again, I began to get stronger immediately after I began taking Tonall. I cannot praise Tonall too highly as it has done wonders for me, and I cheerfully recommend Tonall as a great medicine."

The above testimonial was given May 6, 1918.

Tonall is sold at the **MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.** and Jester's, Delaware City

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

One day only

Monday, October 14, 1918

Admission, 15 and 35 Cents

William Farnum

in

"Les Miserables"

WILLIAM FOX
Standard Picture

The Transcript \$1.00

The Danger of Optimism

Make no mistake, the war is not yet won. It won't be won when we have pushed the Hun out of France; nor when we have cleared him out of Belgium, not even when we have crossed the Rhine. The battlefront is still nearly five hundred miles from Berlin.

Nor must we think we have won when the Potsdam gang cries 'Kamerad.'

Optimistic war news is fine—but not not final! To keep it coming,

we must keep the boys going! The harder they fight now and the fuller the measure of your support, the sooner we and our Allies will dictate peace in the only place it can be dictated--BERLIN!

Make the Liberty Bonds you buy show the full measure of your devotion to our Boys. Buy Liberty Bonds with every dollar you have saved and then buy on installments with every dollar you can save in the months to come.

There is immediate and urgent need for every dollar you can spare. You are only lending, not giving your money. Your Government guarantees the return of your money with interest at 4 1-4 per cent.

The Time To Act is Now

FOUR PLANS OF SUBSCRIPTION

1. **CASH PLAN**, 10 per cent. with subscription, 90 per cent. on October 24, 1918.

2. **THE GOVERNMENT PLAN** is as follows:

Upon subscription	-	10 per cent
November 21	-	20 per cent
December 19	-	20 per cent
January 16	-	20 per cent
January 30	-	30 per cent

3. **THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN** of the Allied Banks of Wilmington formed prior to the Third Liberty Loan to handle such subscriptions is still in force:

4 per cent. down and 8 per cent. monthly

for twelve months, viz:

\$50 bond - \$2 down, \$4 a month;

\$100 bond - \$4 down, \$8 a month;

\$500 bond - \$20 down, \$40 a month.

4. **BORROW AND BUY PLAN.** The banks of Wilmington are prepared to loan up to 90 per cent. of the face value of bonds, taking a ten per cent. cash payment and accepting the bonds as collateral on the note, rate 4 1/4 per cent. (same as bonds bear) for three months, 4 3/4 per cent. for the next three months, after which the rate will be the same as prevailing rate on commercial loans.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS

CHURCH BUILDING,

WILMINGTON, DEL.



Forward!

With no thought of bursting shrapnel and poisonous gases into which they plunge—with every muscle tense, with every faculty of mind alert, with one thought only—**TO FIGHT AND WIN.**

That is the way our men are going into battle. When the shrill whistle sounds the advance, out they go—their whole heart in the task before them. *No power on earth can hold them back.*

Forward!

The same sharp challenge to battle is sounding for us. We must answer in the same proud way—the way of our fighting men—the American way. *We must lend the way they fight.*

We must show the war-maddened Hun a united American people moving forward shoulder to shoulder, irresistibly, to Victory.

Our task is to supply the money, the ships, the guns, the shells that we must have to win. It is a tremendous task. We must do it as our fighting men do theirs—with the indomitable spirit of Victory.

We must work, and save, and lend with one thought only—**TO FIGHT AND WIN.**

Get into the fight—with your whole heart

Buy Bonds—to your utmost!

This Space Subscribed to Winning the War by

SHALLCROSS BROTHERS

Property For Sale

Farm of 200 acres, 30 acres of fine meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit for home use. Located on stone road 5 miles from Wilmington. This farm supports 40 head of cattle. Farm of 100 acres. Good land, new barn for stock, 12 room house, and other buildings. 9 miles from Wilmington 1-2 miles from nearest R. R. Station. Farm of 100 acres 80 tillable, balance meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit. Well located. School and Church opposite farm. 1 mile from R. R. Station. Several small places of 20 to 50 acres with fair buildings. Price \$2000 to \$5000 each. 12 houses located on Main, Broad, Green and Crawford Sts. at prices of \$1000 to \$4500 each. A few of them have all the modern improvements. Look them over and own a home with your rent money. JAY C. DAVIS, Middletown, Del. Phone 168

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the usefulness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto),

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphan's Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State. The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphan's Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.
EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 3, as follows:

"Sec. 3. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid, and if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right, within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 15, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen.
EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by

Fogel & Burstan

Cordially invite you to their Fall Opening of Exclusive
Millinery and Outer Garments

Again Demonstrating this Store's leadership in Offering the Best for the Least

Stunning Trimmed Hats and Tailored

The little velvets, with high crowns, showing the pretty soft beaver facings.

The handsome velours, which are more popular than ever. Smart tailored models of Hatter's Plush, wing and ribbon trimmed. Also handsome black Lyons velvet hats, with colored facings and flowers, ribbon, embroidered and beaded trimmings. Nothing to surpass his collection of beautiful Pattern Hats from New York, and Stunning Models from our own workrooms using New York's newest ideas; about 300 hats to choose from.

We have a Special Department for Children and Misses
Women's and Misses Wear

Stylish Poplin and Serge Suits, in all colors, \$25.00.

Handsome Broadcloth Suits, Navy, Burgandy and Black \$35.

Velour coats, new fall shades, belted effects, with large collars inlaid with Kerami, others with fur collars; \$25.00 to \$37.50.

Charming Serge, Satin, or Silk dresses, navy blue, black, brown and taupe, some embroidered, others braided, the new sash belts, tunic skirts, and bottom trimmings are shown.

Fall Waists of Extraordinary Value

Wise customers will be quick to avail themselves of these unusual buying opportunities.

Lingerie waists of fine voile \$1.25 to \$1.98; Crepe de Chine waists, \$3.75 to \$5.50; Georgette waists \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Buy Liberty Bonds to help the Boys
Over there

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 111, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.
EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing An Amendment To Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the presiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State,
HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Approved April 9, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.
EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

I advertise very extensively, get hundreds of inquiries every month and am selling many farms, mostly to buyers from a distance. If you really want to sell your farm see me at once, as this is the best season of the year.

I CHARGE NO COMMISSION

I pay you your price in full—not a cent of cost to you for my services. Notify me that your farm is for sale and I will call on you, examine the place, take pictures of buildings, and get full description. A square deal and plenty of reference to banks and satisfied customers.

ALBERT L. TEELE'S FARM AGENCY

Main St. Newark, Del.

Telephone 246

BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.

Hundreds of Them

Suits and Overcoats in the New Special Models for Young Men, Sizes 34 to 40.

We carry the following:
Little Boys' Suits, 3 to 8 years
Boys' Knicker Suits, 8 to 19 years
High School Boys, 16 to 20 yrs.
Young Men's, 34 to 40 chest
Men's Regulars, 35 to 40
Men's Shorts, 35 to 38
Men's Slims, 38 to 42
Men's Slacks, 38 to 50
Extra Sizes, 42 to 50
Long Slacks, 40 to 50

Every other department crowded with the Latest and Best. Hats, Furnishings, Shoes and Custom Tailoring.

Mullin's Home Store

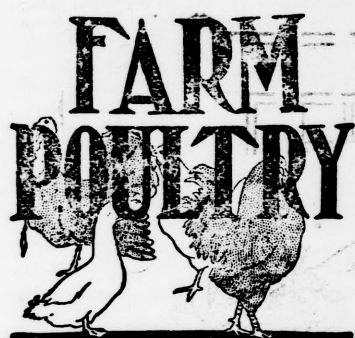
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Wanted

Operator on Power Machines, for Infants and Children's wear, steady work, and good wages. Also work given out to home sewers. Apply to Factory. A. ROSENBLATT SONS & Co. Townsend, Del. Mrs. Charles W. Jones, Mgr.

FOR SALE

Good Horse, Carriage and harness. Apply to
L. R. CRAIG
High St., Odessa, Del.



PREPARE HOUSE FOR WINTER

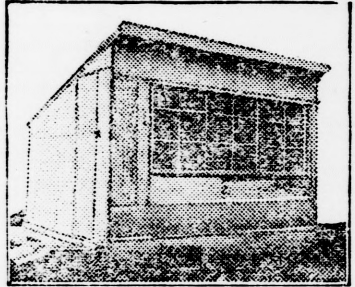
Fowls Withstand Cold Air Much Better Than Impure Ventilation of Much Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hens can withstand cold air much better than impure air. Don't shut the poultry house up tight at night to keep out the cold unless ventilation is provided. Hens will thrive better—and lay more eggs—if they have plenty of pure air; not draughts. It is as necessary to fowls as clean water and good food.

When hens are confined in badly ventilated houses, as is sometimes the case in cold weather, they lose vitality, produce fewer eggs, and often become sick and stop laying. Good ventilation is needed also to keep the house dry. In cold weather moisture collects on the walls and roof in a poorly ventilated house, making it very uncomfortable for the poultry to live in. When the temperature rises this moisture trickles down saturating the air and making the litter on the floor wet.

If the house is not overcrowded and is insufficiently ventilated for only a day in cold weather, no great harm is done. In an overcrowded house conditions become insupportable in a few hours.



Inexpensive Poultry House With Plenty of Open Space in Front.

Even in a house properly stocked conditions at the end of one day of impure air are noticeably bad and, unless promptly corrected, grow steadily worse.

Ventilation to provide pure air and dryness in a poultry house is simply a matter of keeping doors and windows open as much as is necessary to keep the walls dry. Few poultry keepers have any difficulty in this until the temperature goes low enough to freeze water in the house. Then the tendency is to close doors and windows to keep the house warm.

This is the right idea, subject to the practical limitation that the house must not be closed so tight that the supply of fresh air is insufficient, and the circulation of air is retarded to such an extent that moisture collects on the walls. The proper regulation of ventilation insures pure air and dryness, and keeps the house as warm as is practicable without the use of artificial heat, or special provision to absorb an excess of moisture. The adjustment of doors and windows to provide the conditions required must be learned by observation.

The general rule is to open doors and windows as much as is necessary to keep the house dry in cold weather, and to keep them wide open when water in the house will not freeze.

Cheap cotton cloth and common bur-lap are often used in some of the windows of a poultry house in place of glass. Cotton cloth is to be preferred for this purpose because it is cleaner and admits more light. When both cloth and glass windows are used the most common practice in cold weather is to keep the glass windows closed all the time; to open the cloth windows wide on clear days and close it as much as seems necessary at night and on stormy days. When the winters are generally mild cotton cloth is sometimes used in all windows.

Usually a house can be run with a good deal of ventilation in all but the very coldest weather. Birds can stand quite low temperatures provided their combs do not get frosted. Where there is much hard freezing weather the most effective way that has been found to keep a poultry house warm and dry is to place dry straw or hay, to the depth of a foot or more, overhead on a floor of boards laid as wide apart as may be and still hold the straw.

Dry straw will usually absorb all moisture, and so when it is used the poultry keeper must judge by the air in the house how much to keep doors and windows open. A brood that will not stand the temperature when ventilation is regulated in this way is not suited to the climate.

TURKEY IS GOOD FORAGER

When Permitted to Range It Picks Up Insects, Green Vegetation and Grass Seeds.

If turkeys have good range, especially from early spring until late in the fall, they will readily find insects, green vegetation, weed and grass seeds and scattered grain that would otherwise be wasted, quite enough to keep them growing and in good condition and hence, during these times will require but little if any additional feed. Raising them in this way the cost of their maintenance is very small, even for the entire year, and it is attended with but little labor.

Use for Waste Products.

Feet use should be made of waste products from the kitchen, the table and the foods on the farm range, for such material is excellent food for all kinds of poultry and will help to cut down the expense of feeding.

Young goslings, like ducklings, must be supplied with sharp sand in some form.



DAIRY COWS BRING SUCCESS

Prosperity Follows Closely in the Wake of the Bull Weevil in Southern Communities.

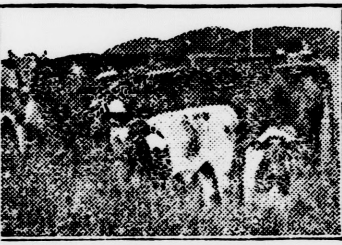
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The story of how the dairy cow came to the rescue of a section of southern Mississippi which had become badly in debt and greatly discouraged by unsuccessful attempts to grow cotton after the arrival of the devastating boll weevil is told by dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

For many years the section mentioned had continued to grow cotton. The boll weevil reached the district in 1903 and began to show its effects the following year. The year in which the weevil appeared, the community produced 31,812 bales of cotton, but the next year receipts fell to 18,173 bales. In 1910 the crop was \$282, and in 1911 only \$108. The farmers continued to grow cotton in hopes that the weevil would leave their section, but their efforts gave less and less promise. They could no longer borrow money on the prospective cotton crop and were forced to mortgage their farms to the limit.

Finally the decline in the rural districts was reflected in the nearby city. A cotton and woolen mill gave up operations. Everywhere business was affected, and the whole region faced financial ruin. The business men became thoroughly aroused to the situation and began advocating the production of other crops in place of cotton. Through their efforts, the farmers attempted to grow peanuts, cane, melons, sweet potatoes and other crops, but because the soil had become depleted in fertility and on account of lack of experience in producing and marketing the new crops, these attempts proved to be a failure. There were a few razorback hogs in the county, but little corn on which to fatten them. There were also a few scrub cows, which led some enterprising citizens to believe that the dairy industry could be developed, and as a result a local creamery was built at a cost of \$7,500. It failed, however, within a year, and although a second effort was made to start it the result was the same.

At this juncture the United States department of agriculture and the State Agriculture college became interested in the problem and a dairy specialist was sent to the community. After making a thorough study of local problems, he interested many of the farmers in the growing of such crops as would furnish feed for dairy cows. Legumes and corn were the crops best adapted to support the dairy cow as well as to build up the soil and keep it clean of weeds. He succeeded, after some opposition, in getting 15 silos built before the end of the first summer. He arranged meetings and campaigns on dairy subjects. He encouraged farmers to



Cows and Calves of Good Stock.

weigh and test the milk from each cow once a month, and in this way they were enabled to weed out the unprofitable animals. The creamery was reopened, and by proper management and an increased supply of milk from the community the attempt proved to be very successful. Many farmer cotton growers became full-fledged dairymen and are now making a greater profit than they ever had made. The business men in the town are becoming enthusiastic, and local bankers, though skeptical at first, are now supporting the movement and are providing funds for the purchase of better dairy cattle.

The work of improvement in the community has spread to nearby sections of the state. Other creameries have been established, and from this beginning, the publication says, the dairy cow has gradually won her way to prominence in the section where "King Cotton" had ruled for years.

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY COWS

Loss of Animals in Europe Creates Heavy Demand for American-Made Products.

"Don't give up the cows." On account of the efficiency and economy of production the dairy cow will be called upon more and more as the war continues, and the loss of dairy cows in European countries will result in a heavy demand for American dairy products and breeding stock after the war is over.—Wisconsin University Press Bulletin.

Cow Is Important Factor.

It is a well-known fact that the dairy cow is a most important factor in the maintenance of the fertility of our soils.

Cleaner Cows and Stables. Cement floors and the removal of manure from the stable daily make for cleaner cows and stables and milk of better quality.

Cow Must Have Proper Food. No cow is capable of doing her best without proper food.



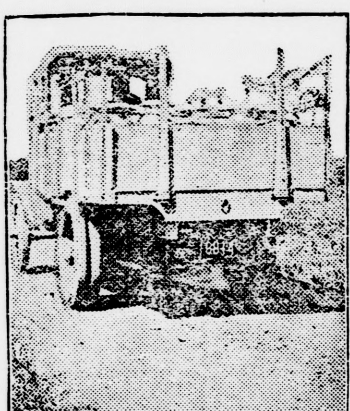
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ROADS

Philadelphia Board of Trade Asks Secretary Baker to Co-Operate in Construction.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has asked the co-operation of Secretary of War Baker in obtaining a national system of highways to accommodate the large and growing motor truck traffic. This method of transportation has done much to solve the congestion on the railroads, but men all over the country agree that our crazy-quilt road system has impaired the efficiency of the motor trucks at least 40 per cent. It is estimated that the 400,000 motor trucks in the country are used to only 60 per cent of their capacity; or, in other words, if 250,000 motor trucks were used to their full capacity we would be obtaining as much service as we are now getting out of 400,000.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Miers Busch, chairman of the municipal affairs committee, advocated a national system of motor roads extending from Boston to Washington, made of concrete and wide enough to accommodate four or five lines of vehicles. This report was sent to all of the councils of defense in the different states along the Atlantic coast, to the governor of each state, to the United States Chamber of Commerce, to the war industries board and to B. M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board; and they were asked to co-operate with this body in having congress adopt such a system as a war measure, and to have this system put into immediate operation.

The letter of the board of trade to Secretary Baker emphasizes such a



Motortruck Carrying Milk to Market.

system of highways as a war measure and asks his co-operation in this matter.

The board has learned through reliable information that many of the army motor trucks have had to make detours of many miles because of impassable roads, which was an expense both as to wear and tear on trucks and the cost of gasoline.

MONEY EXPENDED ON ROADS

Staggering Total of \$263,069,610 Is Amount Used by Government and Various States.

The present railroad situation in the United States has given a great impetus to the building of good roads throughout the country, according to Popular Science Monthly. The staggering total of \$263,069,610 is the amount that will be expended on highways during the current year by the national government and the different states. Texas heads the list with an appropriation of \$25,000,000; Illinois and Indiana vie for second place with \$17,000,000 each, while New York holds only tenth place, with a \$10,000,000 appropriation.

Extensive use of automotive vehicles accounts for the demand for good roads and the enormous sums devoted to them during the current year.

ROADS KEPT IN GOOD REPAIR

Ten Thousand Miles of Concrete Pavement Have Been Constructed in the United States.

The amount of concrete pavements that have been constructed in the United States almost 100,000 miles of roads 18 feet wide—represent a public investment of great value. Because of the advances in wages and materials, the cost of replacing these roads would be much greater now than when originally constructed. Therefore, there is urgent need that they be kept in the best possible condition in order that they may render perfect service.

If attention is given regularly very little work is required to maintain concrete pavements, and in this manner the danger of having to make costly repairs later is avoided.

When Drag Does Best Work.

When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. The road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet.

Time to Use Road Drag. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

Repair When Needed.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed, and not once a year after crops are laid by.

Milk Is Nature's Food.

It is very difficult to compare foods on the basis of mineral matter they contain, but all physiologists agree that milk is very valuable from this standpoint. It is food prepared by nature especially for the growth and development of the young. A quart of milk a day is a good allowance for a growing child.

New Zealand Roads.

New Zealand is going extensively into the erection of concrete roads, because the cost of upkeep is so low.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(BY REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 6

ABRAM LEAVING HOME.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 12:1-9. GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou a blessing.—Genesis 12:2. DEVOTIONAL READING—Hebrews 11:1-10. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 11:27-32; Hebrews 11:8-10.

1. Abraham's Call (v. 1). The new era inaugurated with Noah at its head ended in a colossal failure. In view of such failure God turned aside from the nation as such, and called Abram out from his kindred and land, and placed him at the head of a new nation which would train for himself. This call involved:

1. A call to separation. He was to leave the place of his fond associations for a land unknown to him. Obedience to this command meant the severance of three ties.

(1) "His country in the widest range of his affections. (2) His place of birth and kindred, which comes closer to his heart. (3) His father's house, as the innermost circle of all tender emotions." All this must be cast off before the Lord could get him into the place of blessing. When kindred and possessions stand in the way of love and service to Christ, one must renounce them (Matthew 10:37).

2. A call to heroic tasks. For Abram to go into a strange land and take possession of it for God called for the heroic in him. It costs much to live the life of separation, but it is the only way to have God's favor. Those who are children of faithful Abram must trust God.

11. God's Promise to Abram (vv. 2-3).

God's demand for separation was followed by a seven-fold promise—a gracious engagement on the part of God to communicate certain unreserved favors and to confer blessings upon him.

1. "I will make of thee a great nation." (v. 2). This in some measure compensated for the loss of his country. He escaped from the defiling influences of his own nation, and became the head of a chosen nation. This was fulfilled in a natural way in the Jewish nation and in Ishmael (Gen. 17:20), also in a spiritual seed embracing both Jews and Gentiles (Galatians 3:7-8).

2. "I will bless thee" (v. 2). This was fulfilled (1) Temporally (Gen. 13:14-17; 24:35). He was enriched with lands and cattle, silver and gold. (2) Spiritually (Gen. 15:6; John 8:56). He was freely justified on the grounds of his faith. The righteousness of Christ was imputed to him.

3. "And make thy name great" (v. 2). He renounced his father's house, and became the head of a new house which would be venerated far and wide. He is known as the friend of God (James 2:23).

4. "Thou shalt be a blessing" (v. 2). It was a great thing to be thus honored and blessed by God, but to be the medium of blessings to others was greater still. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

5. "I will bless them that bless thee" (v. 3). God so identified himself with his servant that he regarded treatment of Abram as treatment of himself. Christ so completely identifies himself with his people that he regards wrong done to them as done to himself. Since he was God's friend, God regarded acts performed toward Abram as performed toward himself. In all ages since then the nations and individuals that have used the Jew well have been blessed.

6. "And curse him that curseth thee" (v. 3). The nations that have been against the Jews have never prospered. While God at different times used the surrounding nations as scourges of Israel, he in turn punished them for their mistreatment of Israel.

7. "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed" (v. 3). This has been fulfilled (1) In the Jewish nation he made the repository of the Oracles of God. Through them the Bible has been given to the world. (2) The bringing into the world of the Redeemer.

(3) In the future time when the Jews shall be God's missionaries in carrying the good tidings of the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

III. Abram's Obedience (vv. 4-9). Abram at once departed out of his own land. He proved his faith by his works. He did not argue or parley. Neither did he demand some guarantee, but stepped out upon God's naked word. There were difficulties in his way, but faith in God made him brave. Faith in God gives victory over the world. He worshiped God. To go into a heathen land and establish true worship requires a courageous faith.

Read This Slowly—And Think. Does my life please God? Am I studying my Bible daily? Am I enjoying my Christian life? Is there anyone I cannot forget? Have I ever won a soul to Christ? How much time do I spend in prayer?

Am I trying to bring my friend to Christ? Have I ever had a direct answer to prayer? Is there anything I cannot give up for Christ?

Just where am I making my greatest mistake? Am I doing anything I would condemn in others? How does my life look to those who are not Christians?

How many things do I put before my religious duties? Have I ever tried to give one-tenth of my income to the Lord?

How much of my time and money do I give to Christ? Is the world being made better or worse by my living in it?

—Maryland Tract Society.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

How a Hero Died.

He was smiling but pale, when they wheeled him in—a black-haired youth of twenty—and he was still smiling when they tenderly transferred him to a cot after the doctors had counted seven machine-gun bullet wounds, one in his ankle, three in his side and three in his chest. When a Y. M. C. A. man brought writing paper through the ward he took a piece and asked for a pencil. An attendant found him dead half an hour later with this beginning of a letter in his hand:

"Dear Mother: We made an attack on the Germans today and drove them five miles. I am in a hospital tonight. I am slightly wounded in the leg."

Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists. See Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Pledge Aid to Our Country.

Pledge your aid to your country, not for one single act of patriotism or sacrifice, but for continuous service throughout the year and until the end of the war. Don't think because you have bought a Liberty bond you have done your full duty. Even if you put every cent you have into that bond you must pledge your future earnings, your future savings, to the government to help it win the war.

Big Washing.

A Minneapolis laundress, a negro woman, patriotic supporter of the Red Cross, was among the thousands who witnessed a recent Red Cross parade in the Mill city, in which 15,000 white-clad women participated. In telling a Red Cross worker how she liked it she said:

"Lawdy, missus, it certainly was a gran' spectacle. Nevah in mah whole life did I see so much washin' at one time."—Everybody's Magazine.

Pimply Rash Skins

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Defined.

"Pop, is a benighted tumor a kind one?" "Yes; the kind you don't want to get."

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night, Euclydia Eye Balm. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

About 60,000,000 acres of land is given over to tobacco cultivation in the world.

KAISER IN DIFFERENT POSE

"All Highest" Beginning to Realize He Is Not the Bold, Bad Man He Thought He Was.

"The Kaiser's whining speech on the fourth anniversary of the war," said Senator Myers of Montana, "declares that Germany's sole aim is to live at peace with peaceful neighbors."

"The Kaiser started the world war in a different spirit. Four years ago the Kaiser thought himself a very bold, bad man—a world destroyer. Yes, the Kaiser thought he was a second Redface Leary."

"A preacher interrupted an altercation that Redface was conducting one afternoon in front of the Tin Can saloon."

"My dear Redface," said the preacher, "don't you know that you should love your enemies?"

"Redface, twirling his six-shooter around his thumb carelessly replied: 'That's a thing I can't do, parson.'"

"Why not, my dear Redface; why not?" said the parson, warmly.

"I ain't got no enemies to love," said Redface. "I shot the last one before dinner."

How It Is.

"And what are these poor fellows doing?" asked the would-be social worker who was being shown through the prison by an attendant.

"Oh, they are making a break for liberty," answered the guard.

"Why, they seem perfectly docile, sitting around with their hammers and cracking rocks. How can you say they are breaking for liberty?"

"Well, you see, ma'am, they know they gotta break these stones up or we won't let 'em out."

Bankrupt!

"Everything she had went at auction." "Public sale?" "No; bridge."

When Baby Is Teething GROVER'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Lots of men spend half their time complaining of life's brevity and the other half in trying to kill time.

It's Acid-Stomach That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer

Life is dark—not worth much to the man or woman with an acid-stomach. Acid-stomach kills Hope, Ambition, Energy, Courage. It saps the strength of the strongest, makes him impotent, makes him a weakling and brings on premature old age.

Millions of people are weak and unfit, suffering all the time, in one way or another, from acidity or acid-stomach. They don't seem dangerously sick, but they are. They are "off their feet," listless, dragging one foot after another. They're nervous and irritable; lack power and punch, frequently have severe attacks of indigestion, splitting headaches; subject to fits of melancholia and mental depression. And nearly always their stomachs are out of order, even though many experience no actual stomach pains—digestion poor—never getting anywhere near the full strength from their food.

So, you see, it's just this acid-stomach—that is holding so many people back—sapping up the strength they should get from their food—taking away their vigor and vitality—leaving them weak and inefficient.

Get rid of the excess acid. That's the secret of good health and is the only way to obtain good digestion and assimilation. It is the right way to be well and strong and to enjoy life. The best they can do is to spur up their appetite for awhile.

A modern remedy makes it possible to remove excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called EATONIC in the form of pleasant tasting tablets. Their action in the stomach is a good deal like a piece of blotting paper taking up a drop of ink—they literally absorb the injurious excess acid and carry it away through the intestines.

Begin using EATONIC right now—today—and get on the road to bounding, vigorous, vibrant health. Thousands upon thousands of people who have used EATONIC are enthusiastic in its praise. They say they never dreamed that anything could bring them such quick relief.

EATONIC is fully guaranteed. Your druggist will give you a big box for only 50 cents with the distinct understanding that if you are not pleased in every way, you get your 50 cents back. If you can't get EATONIC where you live—send us your name and address; we will send you a fifty cent box and you can send us the whole box when you get it. Address: EATONIC Remedy Co., Omaha, Neb., Chicago, Ill.



COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed" to all good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 50 cents and \$1.15 a bottle. \$5.50 and \$11.00 a dozen.

SPOHN'S MEDICAL CO., Gothen, Ind., U. S. A.

WHAT CONSTIPATION MEANS

It means a miserable condition of ill health that leads to all sorts of special ailments such as headache, backache, dyspepsia, dizziness, indigestion, pains of various kinds, piles and numerous other disorders—CONSTIPATION is a crime against nature. Take DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS and have your liver and bowels resume their health-giving natural functions. At all druggists.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HIRM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

How many things do I put before my religious duties? Have I ever tried to give one-tenth of my income to the Lord?

How much of my time and money do I give to Christ? Is the world being made better or worse by my living in it?

—Maryland Tract Society.

—Maryland Tract Society.

—Maryland Tract Society.

—Maryland Tract Society.

Was Told He Couldn't Live Six Months

But Doan's Brought Mr. Clayton Health and Strength.

C. T. Clayton, 78 N. Broad St., Woodbury, N. J., says: "I had about the worst case of kidney complaint a man could have. My kidneys were in terrible shape. I had sharp, knifeline pains in the small of my back, and my back often gave out entirely. I couldn't stoop to lace my shoes. For two years I was in this



The Owners of "Swift & Company" (Now Over 22,000)

Perhaps it has not occurred to you that you can participate in Swift & Company's profits,—and also share its risks,—by becoming a co-partner in the business? It is not a close corporation.

You can do this by buying Swift & Company shares, which are bought and sold on the Chicago and Boston stock exchanges.

There are now over 22,000 shareholders of Swift & Company, 3,500 of whom are employees of the Company. These 22,000 shareholders include 7,800 women.

Cash dividends have been paid regularly for thirty years. The rate at present is 8 per cent.

The capital stock is all of one kind, namely, common stock—there is no preferred stock, and this common stock represents actual values. There is no "water," nor have good will, trade marks, or patents been capitalized.

This statement is made solely for your information and not for the purpose of booming Swift & Company stock.

We welcome, however, live stock producers, retailers, and consumers as co-partners.

We particularly like to have for shareholders the people with whom we do business.

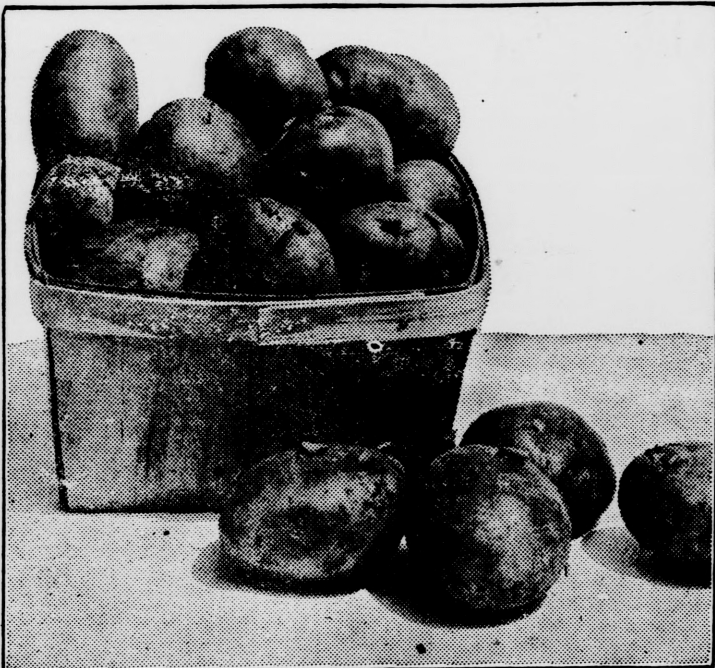
This leads to a better mutual understanding.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company

L. J. Swift, President

BEST RESULTS ATTAINED WITH POTATOES BY DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE SEED



Potatoes for Seed Should Be Selected From Hills Containing Tubers of Uniform Shape and Size.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the best results are to be attained in potato production, greater care must be given to the development of high-grade seed potatoes than is the present practice. Wherever the climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it possible to produce a good quality of seed potatoes, each grower should have his own seed plot. In the selection of seed potatoes it should be borne in mind that the hill rather than the individual tuber is the unit. The method which is most certain to lead to improvement is that of hill selection. There are various ways of procedure in the practice of hill selection, but the one most likely to give the best results is that of marking the best plants in the field or the seed plot before the foliage begins to ripen and digging them by hand just before harvesting the main crop.

Examine Each Plant.

The product of each individual plant should be examined separately, and only those that show uniformity in size and shape and that have produced a maximum number of merchantable tubers should be selected. Each selected hill should be given a number, sacked separately, and a careful record made. The following season the tubers of each selection should be planted separately in order that their behavior may be noted throughout the growing season. It will be found that many of them possess no superiority over the general run of field stock, but a few will be decidedly good. A large number of these progeny can be marked for discard before they are harvested. At harvesting time the progeny of each promising selection

should again be studied carefully and only those which seem to possess superior merits retained. If it is possible to reduce these to one or two, it is desirable to do so. Further progress along this line consists in increasing the progeny of the selection or selections as rapidly as possible. At the end of the third season a sufficient quantity should be available to plant the field crop. It is desirable to maintain a seed plot each year and to continue the process of hill selection and the development of pure strains. In order to practice potato selection intelligently it is necessary to have a true conception of the type of the variety or varieties being used.

Immature Seed.

Relatively few growers in the United States really maintain a seed plot, and still fewer practice planting the seed plot at a considerably later date than the main crop in order to secure small to medium-sized immature tubers, as is the custom with many English and Scotch seedsmen. In planting the seed plot designed for the production of seed for the main crop the following season, it is desirable to plant two or three-ounce whole tubers. The use of whole tubers insures a perfect stand and a minimum percentage of diseased plants. At the same time, as a result of late planting and the heavy seed produced by whole seed, the tubers do not attain a large size and are thus ideal for seed purposes. The date of planting the seed plot should be governed by the locality in which the potatoes are to be grown. In general, it might be said that the seed plot should be planted as late as it is possible to insure a good tuber development before the plants are killed by the frost in the autumn.

VELVET BEANS GOOD FOR MARKET STEERS

Compare Favorably With Cottonseed Meal for Fattening.

Results Given of Experiments Conducted at Government Farm—More Profitable to Feed Soaked Beans Than to Grind Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corn silage and velvet beans are said to form a satisfactory ration for fattening steers for market. This is the result of feeding experiments just completed at the United States department of agriculture farm at Beltsville, Md.

Other points brought out by the tests indicate that velvet beans compare favorably with cottonseed meal, producing profitable gains when the beans are the sole concentrate of the ration; that it is more profitable to feed soaked beans than it is to grind them; and that more beans will be eaten if soaked before they are fed than if they are fed dry.

The objects of the experiment were to compare velvet beans in three forms—whole, ground, and soaked—with cottonseed meal as supplements to corn silage and dry roughage, and to determine the most economical forms in which velvet beans might be fed in fattening cattle for market. Incidentally it was hoped that the tests would show possibilities of grain conservation in the production of beef as a wartime measure.

The cattle used in the tests were 40 good two-year-old steers in which short-horn blood predominated. They were bought last February in the East St. Louis market, where they were selected out of shipments from Illinois and Missouri, and were in fair stocker condition when placed on the experimental feeding rations. They were divided into four lots of ten steers each, the lots selected so that they would be as nearly equal as possible in weight, quality and condition. They were fed for 112 days.

The average daily ration consumed by lot I was: 4.39 pounds of cottonseed meal, 38.72 pounds of corn silage, and 4.20 pounds of dry roughage. This lot made an average daily gain of 2.30 pounds, at a cost of about 12 cents a pound, or \$11.97 a hundred.

Lot II consumed an average daily ration of 7.50 pounds of dry, whole velvet beans, 26.85 pounds of corn silage, and 4.15 pounds of dry roughage. This lot made an average daily gain of 1.73 pounds a head, at a cost of about 14 cents a pound, or \$14.12 a hundred.

Lot III ate each day an average of 5.87 pounds of velvet-bean meal, 26.92 pounds of corn silage, and 4.10 pounds of dry roughage. The animals made an average daily gain of 1.54 pounds, at a cost of about 14 cents a pound, or \$14.04 a hundred.

Lot IV consumed an average daily

ration of 9.62 pounds of soaked, whole velvet beans, 23.40 pounds of corn silage, and 3.72 pounds of dry roughage. This lot made an average daily gain of 1.90 pounds a head, at a cost of about 13 cents a pound, or \$13.19 a hundred.

The dry roughage was the same for all lots and consisted of corn stover for the first 28-day period, and wheat straw for the last three 28-day periods. The feeds were at current standard prices and the charge against each kind included the actual cost of laying it down at the farm.

The examination of the carcasses in the cooler at Baltimore showed that lots I and IV were nearly alike as to quality. However, meat experts were of the opinion that if any difference existed it was in favor of the carcasses in lot IV. Lot II was better than lot III, because of the greater covering of fat. The average dressed weights, according to the Baltimore basis, gave the following percentages of dressed to live weights: Lot I, 54.16; lot II, 54.87; lot III, 54.01; lot IV, 55.77. The steers were sold on the farm by farm weights at 23 cents a pound more than they cost in East St. Louis.

PREVENT ALL GRAIN SMUTS

Those Easily Controlled Are Destroying Annually Much Wheat, Oats and Barley.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Notwithstanding the fact that many grain smuts are easily preventable, those most readily subject to control, according to reasonable conservative estimates, are annually destroying 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, upward of 50,000,000 bushels of oats, and 6,000,000 bushels of barley. Prevent smut by treating seed with formaldehyde.

INCREASE OF KAFIR GRAINS

Prospect for 1918 Is Crop of 110,005,000 Bushels—Twice as Big as Two Years Ago.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Kafir grains are increasing in production in this country with astonishing speed. The crop of 53,853,000 bushels in 1916 increased to 75,866,000 bushels in 1917 and the prospect for 1918, based on the conditions of July 1, is a crop of 110,005,000 bushels, or more than twice the crop of two years ago.

Dairying Safe.

Many practical dairymen are coming to the conclusion that dairying is a safe proposition when enough cows are kept to consume the feeds grown on the place.

Time to Wean Pigs.

Young pigs if given opportunity will soon learn to eat. They should be weaned when about seven weeks old, if skim milk can be given them and if it is desired to raise two litters a year.

LOCOMOTIVE NOT TOTAL LOSS

Had to Be Abandoned in Face of Hun Advance, but Served a Useful Purpose.

Yankee ingenuity has developed a new weapon for use against the Hun. No; it will not be used very often, yet there are times—

An American unit of engineers (railway) was hauling ammunition and supplies for the French in the face of one of the German drives this year.

At the height of things, when the Hun was coming over in force and advancing in a way which meant the loss of anything that could not be moved promptly a \$15,000 locomotive jumped the track.

Sergeant George Robertson, in charge, watched the battle for a moment, looked at his steam gauge, screwed the safety valve down tight, turned the oil fuel reserve supply into the firebox, and then effected a solitary and successful retreat.

Half an hour later some sixty Germans were standing about the stranded locomotive when the boiler did the one thing which Sergeant Robertson hoped for—blew up.

It had all the effects of a 14-inch shell.

Incidentally, Sergeant Robertson is now wearing the croix de guerre.

DIDN'T SEEM TO WANT MIKE

Boy Couldn't Understand Why So Many Telephone Callers Failed to Leave Any Message.

He was as bright as a new whistle, from his neatly blacked shoes to his shock of vermilion hair (relates Freddy Senior, referring to the new office boy in his office). Quickly he learned his duties—sticking on postage stamps, sorting out mail and answering the telephone. We had stumbled upon a treasure.

But strangely enough, with his arrival, the number of telephone calls diminished. "Business depression?" we asked ourselves. But on the second morning we heard the bell ring and listened.

"Hello!" said our hero.

"Who is it?" was the evident reply from the other end of the wire.

"Mike Golinski," answered the youthful prodigy. Then he spelled it. Then, after a pause, he hung up the receiver.

"That's the third one this morning," he said, turning to me, "who has asked 'Who is talking?' And when I told 'em, they said they must have the wrong number."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Yes, Indeed.

"Ain't women queer?" writes Tarbuckle, with more feeling than originality. "My wife said, the other day, 'Oh, dear, I wish we had a big, lovely house!'"

"What for?" I said, just to humor her.

"I'd like to give a party," she answered.

"Have you such a bunch of friends it would give you pleasure to invite?"

"Y-yes. But such a lot that it would be heavenly not to invite!"

"Now how do you figure," concludes Tarbuckle, "that it is necessary to have a big house in order not to invite a lot of people?"

Easy. And if you don't understand a simple thing like that, T., there's no use explaining to you.

Doing Their Bit.

Two young men, glowing in the knowledge they were in a deferred class because of industrial duties, ignored patriotic requests to conserve gasoline Sunday and ventured forth in an automobile. They approached two young women near the Emmerichville bridge.

"Have a ride?" one brazenly called. "Not with slackers," they replied.

And an hour later the two young men were seen hoofing it to town like thousands of other patriots.—Indianapolis News.

Force of Habit.

"Is your husband going to claim exemption?" I guess so; he claims everything else in sight."

Kansas City this year grew \$1,354 worth of wheat in Swope park.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

Something Lacking.
"Nobody seems to object to prohibition," said the visitor at Crimson Gulch.

"Well," replied Broncho Bob, "Three Finger Sam is right resentful. He's gettin' to feel lonesome an' neglected. It's been near six months now since anyone come around givin' him heart-to-heart talks an' tellin' him what a great man he'd be if he'd let liquor alone."

A man can make his wife believe almost anything during their courtship.

A great deal of shocking language is due to the receipt of C. O. D. telegrams.

Made in the U. S. A.
A wounded American soldier was telling a civilian an exciting story of a battle.

"Yes," said he, "a boche shell hit me right in the neck."

"And you are alive now?" gasped the listener.

"Yes. You see, stranger, this shell was made in Germany, but my collar stud was made in the United States, and I guess the squib sort of subsided. It was some stud."—People's Home Journal.

Pays to Hustle.

"All things come to him who waits." "Seems to me, though, you'd save time by going after them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the joints or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Misery Either Way.

Debutante Daughter—Shall I marry the poor young man whom I love or the rich old banker who dotes on me? Worldly Mother—Better be miserable with money than without it.—Baltimore Star.

At the Theater.

He—This play actually takes my breath away.
She—I wish it would.

A lawyer never gives up a case until he has exhausted all the means at his client's disposal.

A Particular Giant.

The giant lives in the basement of Marian Alice's home, according to the story of the two older brothers. At any rate the little four-year-old maiden doesn't venture down there alone. She says she's not afraid of him, then adds:

"Why, one day he did get me, but he let me go 'cause he said I had flat feet."

At Current Rates.

"Is she very rich?"
"She must be. She takes a glass of milk at every meal."

Don't Cast Off Dirty Tan Shoes

DYE THEM BLACK WITH
R & B "JAPANOLE" BLACK STAIN

You can dye tan or any other colored shoes in a few minutes a PERFECT BLACK, so they will look as good as new. R & B "JAPANOLE" is also much used to renovate the leather of BAGS, BELTS, POCKET BOOKS, the leather upholstery of AUTOMOBILES and FURNITURE of all colors. Makes Colored Leather Black—Makes Black Leather Blacker—Makes Old Leather Like New. It has also been used with surprising success on some woods, metals, china, cloth, etc.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

Send 25c in stamps for large bottle, postpaid, if not at your dealers.

RESTORF & BETTMANN, Mfrs.

Established 1874

79 MERCER STREET NEW YORK



Joe's Fault.

Recently an Indiana city was making a Red Cross drive. One of the solicitors had a very willing candidate when the woman who lived next door intervened. "You'd better not join," she warned the first woman. "If you do, you'll have to go to France."

The solicitor was just ready to explain when the first woman spoke again in her own defense. "Well, Joe gave me this dollar to join the Red Cross," she said, "and I'm going to join the Red Cross. If I have to go to France it will all be his fault anyway."

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GILBER'S PASTILLES will bring the blood regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a general strengthening tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or digest the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

Orphaned.

"So your wife has taken up golf, too?" "Yes, our children are now golf orphans."

Dr. Perry's "Dead Shot" is not a "jazz" or "symp," but a real old-fashioned dose of medicine which cleans out Worms or Tapeworm with a single dose. Adv.

If your life is blank fill it out and have it sworn to.

Your Eyes
A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.

"3 Drops" After the Morning, Morning or Evening will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. 30c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

BOYS
Clear Your Skin With Cuticura
All druggists. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c. Tell me 25c. Sample each free of Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston.

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. You may receive a sample size by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Every Woman Wants

Partine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. The extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 30c. All druggists, or postpaid, The Partine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 40-1918.



"Good Morning, Perfection"

Do you have a Perfection Oil Heater to greet on cold mornings? Its answer is "heat"—a cheerful, room-filling warmth that drives away every bit of chilliness and makes getting-up time really comfortable.

You can have this same Perfection heat in any room in your home whenever you want it. Besides, a Perfection saves coal and that's something you have to think about this winter. Use

ATLANTIC Rayolight


and then you will get the most heat from your Perfection. It burns without smoke, smell or sputter because it is so highly refined and purified that it doesn't know how. You'll find that it gives a clearer, more brilliant light in your lamps and lanterns, too. Always ask for it by name.

By the way, better not wait to get your Perfection Oil Heater. And remember, they are safe. See your dealer now. Perfections are reasonably priced—\$5.65 to \$10.00.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

Rayo Lamps
A central-draught lamp that produces a soft, clear and restful light. Many beautiful designs to choose from. Safe and easy to keep clean. See your dealer.

Rayo Lanterns
Give the most light for oil consumed. Cold and hot blast styles. Easy to light and clean. Stay lighted in the strongest wind. See your dealer.



Does Such an American Exist?

Can there be any American who is not doing all he can to help win the war? Who pretends to believe that we could have kept out?

Who whines or growls about the little sacrifice he is asked to make?

Who gets panicstricken and thinks that it would be better to compromise with the Hun and listens to the serpent whisperings of German propaganda?


If such an American exists let him realize what Germany has done to Russia, which gave in and negotiated a cowardly peace.

There is only one thing for us all today and that is war to the bitter end—war until the Hun is utterly and completely destroyed.

For those who cannot fight, **LIBERTY BONDS** are the best possible weapons against the Hun.

Buy Liberty Bonds Today
Any Bank Will Help You

This Space Contributed to Winning the War by
BURRIS' GARAGE



WISDOM

Remember

Your Money gets into a Bank whether you put it there or not. If you spend all some successful man deposits your money.

Open a Bank Account

You will be surprised to find how short a time it takes to accumulate a surplus.
We Welcome Your Account

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. FOUL, Asst. Cashier

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars


BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. Shallcross, Prop.

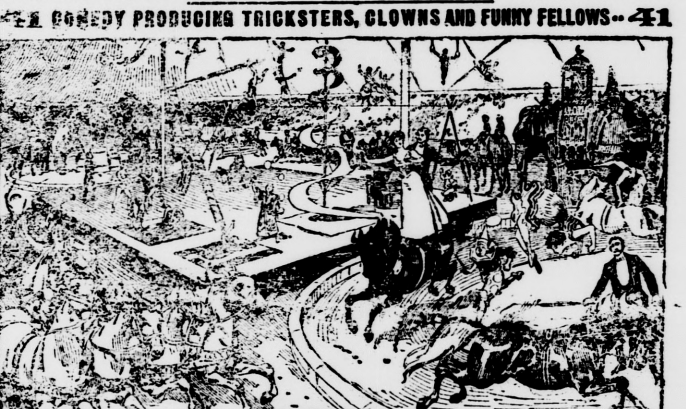
Phone 110 for Demonstration

MIDDLETOWN FRIDAY, OCT. 11

WALTER L. MAINS' FASHION PLATE SHOWS



THE MOST ASTOUNDING ACTS EVER EXPLOITED.
A COMEDY PRODUCING TRICKSTERS, CLOWNS AND FUNNY FELLOWS




THE SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT

Presents More Wild Animal Acts than all other shows combined.
NONE BETTER. NONE AS NEW. NONE WITH AS MANY NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL Cheap and Convenient EXCURSIONS on all Railroads.

THE BIGGEST SHOW THAT WILL VISIT YOU THIS SEASON

Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine.

DON'T MISS THE GRAND STREET PARADE AND THE BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS

At the Show Grounds immediately after the Parade

ADMISSION, ADULTS 50c, CHILDREN UNDER 12, 25c
WAR TAX EXTRA

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science Education
Home Economics Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics

Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

BERG & BANKS

Wholesale Butchers and Live Stock Dealers

We Specialize in
FAT COWS AND CALVES
Highest CASH Prices Paid

Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to

We also handle
Poultry

Telephone 105-14
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ENLIST IN


the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at **DELAWARE COLLEGE** begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and privates pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to
E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON SEAFORD MILLSBORO
MIDDLETOWN DOVER LAUREL

Are YOU doing YOUR duty?

Your duty is to buy day by day all the Liberty Bonds your money and your credit are good for.



THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

CIRCUS DAY

What is there about a circus that thrills the blood of a healthy person? What is it that makes you restless and stand on your toes when you hear the band coming up the street playing the music with a swing and vigor only heard in a circus band? You say that circuses are all alike and when you have seen one you have seen them all, but still you walk fast—or even run—right in the heat of the day in order not to miss one bit of the fascinating street parade and then when the callopes have passed, you will wish to the return street and push several children out of the way to see it all over again. Why do you do it? Think it over. Then you will go to the show "just to take the children" or possibly because your girl insisted on going and you did not wish to displease her.

It's all right to alibi yourself almost everybody has done the same time and time again. Does not the flash and glare and glitter have a lot to do with your enthusiasm for circuses? Don't you like the scintillating, brilliancy and gaudiness of the ensemble. Sure you do. Let's all be human when the Walter L. Mains Fashion Plate Shows are in Middletown, Friday, October 11, and have a good time. Good circuses do not come often and they are not expensive. So meet us in front of the elephants when the Walter L. Mains shows are in Middletown, October 11 and we will throw trouble to the winds and peanuts to the elephants.

NOTICE

Owing to the greatly increased cost of producing, Electric Current Consumers will please take notice that on and after October 1st, 1918 the price will be twelve (12) cents per kilowatt hour.

LIGHT & WATER COMMISSION



H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

SIGNS

Of Every Description
YOU NEED THEM
A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

Take Your Choice

of any meat or any cut and you cannot make a mistake. All meats sold here are strictly choice and of the finest flavor. If once you try our meats you'll find, possibly to your surprise, that you pay no more for the choicest here, than you have been paying for ordinary grades.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Le. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:
All that certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware bounded and described as follows, to wit:
BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth Street, at the distance of three hundred and fifty-four feet westerly from the westerly side of Dure Street; thence westerly by said side of Thirteenth Street, thirty-four feet, thence northerly, parallel with said side of Thirteenth Street, seventy-five feet, thence easterly, parallel with Thirteenth Street, thirty-six feet; and thence southerly parallel with Dure Street as extended, seventy-five feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of East End German Democratic Club, a corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgage, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
October 3, 1918.

THE SURE ROAD

There are 442 savings depositors in every thousand in the United States. Are you one of the thrifty 99? Make a plan to save a given amount every month and put it at compound interest. As an incentive to get away an inspiration for future success—nothing can equal a savings bank account.

Take the sure road—it leads to a contented future.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Grace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE MCCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

ODESSA

Mr. O. C. Stevens is at Riverhaze, N. Y.

Mrs. F. B. Watkins is visiting at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Alice Brown was a Wilmington visitor this week.

Mr. John F. Morris, of Leipsic, spent Sunday with his father, Captain John Morris.

Mr. Lee Sparks, of Newark, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sparks.

Miss Loleta Buckson spent several days last week with friends, near Middletown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ennis attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Homan, in Chester, Pa., last week.

Mrs. Evelyn James, Mrs. Harry Plummer and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Unruh were visitors to Smyrna and Dover on Monday.

Mrs. O. C. Stevens and niece, Miss Irene Stevens, and Mr. Perry Rose, spent several days of this week at Atlantic City, N. J.

The funeral of Mr. L. Scott Townsend, of Wilmington, was held on Tuesday afternoon with interment at Old Drawyers cemetery.

Sunday School at 2 P. M. on Sunday at St. Paul's M. E. Church. Epworth League at 6:45. Leader, Miss Loleta Buckson. Everybody welcome.

WARWICK

Miss Mary Reynolds, of Wyoming, is spending sometime with her grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Gunkel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt and two daughters, Miss Edna Vinyard and Mr. Curtis Vinyard, all of Wilmington, were Sunday guests of their mother, Mrs. J. L. Vinyard.

Word was received here last Saturday of the serious illness of Private Harry Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, of near town, from "influenza". The young man is located at a camp near New York. His many friends in and near town wish him a speedy recovery.